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Formerly Millard's Review

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A TALE OF TWO CITIES—HARBIN AND SHANGHAI

THE foreign tax-payers of the International Settlement of Shanghai will be called upon to vote on the following resolution which will be proposed by the Chairman of the Municipal Council at the annual meeting which is scheduled for Wednesday, April 14:

> "That in the opinion of this meeting the participation of Chinese residents in the Government of the Settlement is desirable; and that the Council be hereby authorized and instructed to make forthwith representations to the Powers concerned with a view to securing the addition of three Chinese members at an early date."

It is practically a foregone conclusion that this resolution will be passed, possibly unanimously, at the meeting, although it is understood that there is a movement on foot, backed by the more radical elements in the Chinese population, to recommend at the same meeting that Chinese be given representation on the Council in proportion to the amount of taxes which they pay toward the unkeep of the government of the Settlement, which would mean complete Chinese control. This action of the foreign tax-payers of the International Settlement is a direct result of the agitations which have gone on for years to give the Chinese residing in the Settlement a voice in the government of the city and follows in essential details a proposal which was made at the annual meeting of tax-payers on April 7, 1920, but which was rejected on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council who at that time was Mr. E. C. Pearce.

SO much for Shanghai's response to public opinion: now we turn to another Chinese city, also containing a large foreign population-Harbin. This important Manchurian city, largely peopled by Russians, organized its municipal council, consisting entirely of Russians in 1905. Following the Russian revolution and the coming into power of the Soviet, Chinese were granted equal represention on the Council with the Russians. When China and the Soviet made a treaty providing for resumption of diplomatic relations, there was inserted a clause establishing the principle of Chinese control of all municipal, police and military power in Harbin. The details of the arrangement were to be worked out in the Sino-Russian negotiations which have not as yet been held. However, during the latter part of March, just past, the Chinese Administrator-General

of the Harbin District, without previous warning surrounded the Municipal Building and took possession of the government of the city on the grounds that the Municipal Council was "neglecting the interests of the Chinese." Just prior to this the Chinese members of the Council had demanded that all discussions in the Council should be held in the Chinese language. The Russian members of the Council objected and in order to emphasize their demands, the Chinese walked out of the Council-room. Immediately after taking possession of the Government, the Chinese military Director-General of the Harbin district acting on instructions, presumably from Marshall Chang Tso-ling of Mukden, issued a lengthy order dissolving the Harbin Municipal Council. What the final result of the Chinese action will be is not known at this time, but according to latest reports, the Chinese are now in complete possession of the Municipal government. The Russian staff of the Harbin City Administration is said to number 250.

CHINESE ACQUISITION OF FOREIGN NATIONALITY IN SHANGHAI

THE case of one Zung Kung-yui, a silk cocoon dealer of East Gate, Shanghai, who has recently become far better acquainted with foreign courts, lawyers, and conflicts of laws in this Model Settlement than he presumably ever cared to become, has recently turned the attention of many Chinese and foreigners to the unique situation in this city as regards the issuance of certificates of nationality or of "protection" by certain consulates. Perhaps one might better have said *re*-turns the attention of many to this problem—since the problem itself is to be traced back more than fifteen years and is said to have been a contributing factor to the formation and publication in 1909 by the late Manchu government of the Chinese Law of Nationality. Disgraceful and irritating as is the case under discussion it is not without elements of humor inasmuch as the accused while holding a certificate of nationality said to have been issued by the local Brazilian Consul, freely admitted that he was a Chinese citizen born and brought up in China, and the son of a Chinese citizen. At one and the same time, therefore, by presenting a Brazilian cerificate of nationality he claimed to be a Brazilian while claiming that he was a Chinese subject!

THE criminal proceedings against Zung were instituted in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement on March 16, on the charge that "he together with one Yang Zu-sung did instigate and conspire with a Brazilian citizen to issue and make a false private document, *to wit*, a certificate falsely alleging that he, Zung Kung-yui, was a Brazilian citizen, contrary to articles 244,30 and 31 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code". The case was instituted on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Police who, through their counsel argued that Zung's claim to Brazilian citizenship was false since he himself admitted that he was a native-born Chinese who had never obtained from the Ministry of the Interior a certificate of de-naturalization before taking out a Brazilian certificate. The Counsel for the defense submitted that there was no case of conspiracy, as was charged, that the certificate was signed by the Brazilian Consul-General himself, and that the only question which might properly be discussed was "had the Brazilan Consul the right to nationalize a Chinese citizen in China as a Brazilan subject"—and that this question could only be decided by diplomatic negotiation—Counsel further remarked that while Portugal and China had been discussing this matter for fifteen years already the matter had never yet been decided. After twenty minutes' consideration the Court dismissed the criminal charge, held that Zung is *not* a in any case a Brazilian subject and that as a Chinese he is subject to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court.

WHILE settling, for the time being at least, the case of the cocoon dealer of the East Gate, the matter of Consulates in Shanghai issuing certificates of nationality or certificates of protection to Chinese born in China yet remains far from settled. Discussing this complicated matter, a recent writer has said: "The second factor contributing to the determination of the imperial government to establish a definite law of nationality had to do with the complaint of Chinese and foreigners in the interior that, partly for political and partly for financial reasons, the authorities of certain colonies and countries are in the habit of granting certificates of naturalization to Chinese subjects who merely allege, without proof, that they have been born outside the bounds of Chinese sovereignty. Those obtaining such certificates immediately become subject to foreign law and protection in the case of difficulty with other Chinese. This is consequent upon foreign jurisdiction in China through consular courts. Often the Chinese concerned keeps the fact of his registration as a foreign subject a secret and continues to live on Chinese soil in the status of a native enjoying all the civil and political rights thereof—sometimes, it is reported, even to the holding of official position. The certificate is not produced except in case of arrest or subpoena, when it may be used either to quash the case entirely or to take it to a consular court . . . the passage of the law of nationality did not have the hoped for effect. In addition to the problem of dual nationality just mentioned, there has been another almost equally difficult—that of the issuance of certificates of protection by certain consulates in Shanghai, notably the Chilian and Brazilian and formerly the Spanish. Those who obtain such certificates pay a fee to the consulate but are not required to claim foreign birth."

PRIOR to 1916, the number of cases in the Mixed Court in which attention was directed to the problem of certificates of protection while irritating was not alarming. From that year until 1921-2 the problem passed the state of mere irritation. The Consul-General of the United States and Great Britain, and the American and British Mixed Court Assessors did much to give publicity to the problem and to solve the difficulty. "Two cases in November, 1921, in which Chinese presented certificates of protection issued by the Spanish consul, brought the matter to the attention of the Consular Body. The general opinion of that body was that such a certificate if issued after the cause of action had arisen or the date of the commission of an alleged offense, was not sufficient to remove a case from the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. The Consular Body, however, refused to extend this rule in cases

where Chinese claimed foreign *nationality* instead of *protection*; nor was it by any means impossible for this rule to be nullified by an ante-dating of a certificate of protection; nor did it help in such cases . . . in which shrewd schemers might prepare years ahead for a possible difficulty by registration at a consulate. The Chinese magistrates of the Mixed Court were anxious that steps should be taken to put a stop to an embarrassing and even scandalous state of affairs. Assessors Blackburn and Tenney were consulted; the former suggested that the matter be brought to a head by the Mixed Court's assumption of jurisdiction in such cases by a strict enforcement of the Chinese Nationality Law, which declares it impossible for a Chinese to divest himself of his nationality without the sanction of the Ministry of the Interior.1 The opportunity for testing the soundness of this advice was offered in the case of one Liang Yung-sung, who was brought before the Mixed Court on April 28, 1922, despite his being in possession of a certificate of protection from the Spanish consulate. Assessor Blackburn, sitting with Magistrate Li, declared: 'These certificates are valueless, the court will take jurisdiction in this case; in all these cases the accused must prove that they have ceased to be Chinese citizens.' A little later the assessor added: 'It is alleged that the accused is a Spanish protege, but that does not take him out of the jurisdiction of this court. He must prove that he has ceased to be a Chinese citizen. Has he got a certificate of denaturalization from the Ministry of the Interior in Peking? Nationality is not like a suit of clothes which you can put on and take off at will.' Less than a week later, on May 2, in a similar case, involving the question of protection by the Spanish consulate, which was brought before Magistrate Kwan and the American assessor, the court announced that it would follow the precedent set on April 28, and would take jurisdiction."2 The principle here maintained and precedents here established have been followed in the Mixed Court during the past four years, and still the nuisance continues. Why is this? It must be, we suppose, because, in spite of the fact that the Consulates which issue these *certificates of protection* know that they are valueless as far as the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court is concerned, yet many of the "stupid people" who purchase them at prices ranging from several hundreds of dollars up to two thousand dollars, are not aware of this fact.

IN the case of Zung Kung-yui, mentioned above, it is not quite clear although it is *apparent* that the certificate held by him is one of *nationality*, and not merely one of *protection*. The principle laid down by Messrs. Blackburn and Tenney, the British and American Assessors respectively, in 1922, had to do with cases where certificates of protection—and not of nationality—were presented to the court. There are cases, of course, where *bona fide* Chinese citizens of a foreign country—as, for example, an American-born Chinese registered as such in the American Consulate in Shanghai—would not be required to obtain permission from the Ministry of the Interior before having his foreign citizenship recognized, and his case tried in a Consular Court. Such a case as this is clear and just; what we refer to here, of course, is the case of Chinese who have never been anything but Chinese subjects and who plan to live on in their native country, claiming foreign citizenship or protection. This is disgraceful and brings foreign prestige and privilege into disrepute. It should be possible for the great majority of the honorable and self-respecting members of the Consular Body of this city to bring pressure to bear upon their weaker and less reputable brethren within that Body so that this worthy basis of criticism of consular jurisdiction in China may be removed. It should not be necessary to drag out such a matter through the long processes of treaty making. Publicity and public opinion, and pressure can do much to solve this problem.

1 Chinese Law of Nationality, Articles XVII, XVIII,

2 Quotations from Chapter IV, "The Chinese Abroad," By H. F. MacNair (Shanghai, 1924)

A LITTLE HOLIDAY INCIDENT AND A MORAL!

SOME foreigners from Shanghai a few days ago were taking a holiday trip by houseboat on one of the narrow canals which leads from Soochow to Lake Taiho. Since the water was very low on account of the recent drought, the canal boats often had difficulty in passing each other at various places along the course of the canal. At one place a canal boat loaded with stone had become lodged in the waterway and as a result about a dozen boats going in the same direction were held up. Among those held up was the house-boat occupied by the foreigners. Owing to the leaky condition of the boat which had become lodged in the canal, it became necessary to transfer the cargo of stone to another boat. An empty boat was therefore brought alonside the partly submerged one and the unloading process started. The process was slow and owing to the narrowness of the waterway and the shallowness of the water it was impossible for other boats to pass. Thus was transportation completely tied up and dozens of boats loaded with merchandise destined for market delayed and from the slowness of the unloading process it appeared that the delay might extend through the day and ensuing night. None of the crews on any of the Chinese boats, excepting the affected one made any effort to relieve the situation. To make a long story short the crews on the other boats apparently decided that it was none of their business to help out and settled down to wait for the crew of the sunken craft to work out its own salvation.

FINALLY, one of the foreigners on the houseboat, not relishing the prospect of having his holiday interfered with, decided to offer his services. Fortunately, he was able to speak the local dialect, but better yet, was not afraid to take off his coat and perform a little manual labor if the occasion required. By stepping from one boat to another he was finally able to reach the craft which was blocking the traffic. Seizing one of the bamboo tow-poles, he explained to the crew that by placing the boats end to end instead of side by side, that the unloading process could be accomplished without blocking the canal for the other boats. The crew of the sunken boat according to the report, at first resented the interference, but the crews of the other boats which were being delayed, at once saw the point and lent their support to the idea. With the use of tow-poles, including the one wielded by the foreigner, the blockade was soon lifted, and the other boats were enabled to pass and proceed on their various ways.

Some Aspects of Bolshevism in the Far East

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

MOST people who give any thought to the subject are inclined to question whether the vast sums spent by the Soviet on propaganda and agitation in the Far East are yielding results commensurate to the outlay, which must surely be draining their exchequer dry. In Peking, as we have already seen, the skilful handling of the students has led to considerable diplomatic worry on the part of the Powers, but nothing more, while in Shanghai the results of the efforts of Messrs. Fortunatoff and friends are too well known to be worth discussion. But as one travels southward one enters into yet another field of political enterprise, and one which has only recently begun to be exploited by the Soviets agents provocateurs, namely, Singapore, the Straits Settlements and the Malay Archipelago.

En route it is perhaps worth while to pause for a moment and glance at the conditions now existant in Hongkong, where the Bolshevik offensive has probably struck its heaviest blow up to date. Such considerations as are here presented by the writer are necessarily somewhat perfunctory, for the simple reason that his information had to be gathered in a short space of time and in conversation with only a few members of the different groups which go to make up Hongkong as an entity. But as soon as one's ship enters the harbor one can sense the atmosphere of threatened disaster which hangs like a pall over the island, and which is indicated all too plainly by the complete absence of life in the shipping that formerly rendered Hongkong one of the busiest ports of the world. Where fifty cargo boats used to ride at anchor almost in the shadow of the Peak to-day there are not half a score, and where all the wharves and docks were wont to show a scene of tumultuous industry to-day one beholds perhaps a hundred idling coolies pretending to load some passenger's baggage and a few odd items of cargo. The dozens of little launches that used to ply for hire around tbe harbor are reduced to three or four, for no one now has need of their services, while even the passenger steamers do not appear to be doing half the business that was theirs of old.

Foreign Firms Losing Millions Weekly

When one lands at the Customs Jetty and starts to walk up-town the same condition of things is apparent, for the streets are comparitively empty and the shops are doing no business at all, unless it be with a chance tourist from America who is passing through on a tour of the world, and who is therefore unaffected by the vicissitudes of local conditions. Curiously enough, this slump in trade does not seem to have inclined the native merchants to lower their prices at all for several items which the writer priced in the curio line and of which he knew the approximate cost, were considerably dearer than they would have been in Shanghai or Peking. Presumably these Chinese dealers figure that it better to hold their stock for a time in the hope of an eventual recovery, for it is certain that they are not feeling the pinch nearly so badly as are the foreign import and export businesses. These unfortunate concerns have done practically no trade worthy of the name for several months, and in casual conversation with different commercial interests one hears the daily losses to Hongkong as a whole quoted in figures which are too unbelievable to be adduced without further and unavailable confirmation. Suffice it to say that no one ever speaks of these losses in less than millions of dollars a week, instancing as evidence the fact that the foreign banks are helping out more than half of the firms with credits and overdrafts.

Another aspect of the situation, and one that usually affords a very fair insight into conditions, is the state of business at the hotels. Not only the question of bookings for rooms, for that is more or less inevitable as long as tourists exist, though even there is a great falling off, but rather in the trade done in the bar, the paper and cigar stalls, and at the thé dansants, is the history of Hongkong at the present time to be read. There is undoubtedly a small percentage of the population who stand by the old adage "Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for who can tell what the morrow shall bring forth", and these stalwarts are affording a semblance of life to the purveyors of cocktails and whisky sodas, while their feminine counterparts are still shaking a mean leg on the polished floor from five to seven on Wednesday afternoons. But all this is only a drop in the bucket when weighed against all the evidence of the catastrophe which is slowly crushing the life out of one of the greatest ports of the Far East, exerting a pressure so deadly that it seems inevitable that the British government will be compelled to take some remedial action, if such be possible short of open hostilities. Over and above the chaos in the business world one must notice that caused by the actions of the Bias Bay and other pirates, which has attained to such a peak that many wealthy Chinese have abandoned their houses on the outskirts of Hongkong and come to live in the city lest they and their families should be kidnapped and held for ransom. It seems almost unbelievable that in the twentieth century a bunch of cut throats, egged on by the Canton regime, should be allowed to locate themselves just round the corner from such a center as Hongkong, and threaten the safety of the whole region round about, but the fact remains that they have done so, as is amply evidenced by the frequent and futile patrols made by the British ships of war around the bays, and the empty and deserted houses formerly occupied by wealthy Chinese which can be noted in several districts on the outskirts of Hongkong.

Strait Settlements Continue to Prosper

Presumably the newspapers in England and elsewhere must have been officially inspired when they spoke recently of a "considerable improvement" in the situation, for it is difficult to see how the position could become much worse unless it was decided to abandon Hongkong altogether and allow it to become a sort of headquarters for General Borodine and his friends. Altogether different from this are conditions in the Straits Settlements, for one senses prosperity and even affluence as soon as one lands at Singapore. Rubber and tin are doing well, after lean years, and on the crest of their rise float the planter, the merchant, and the exporter, to say nothing of the rest of the community which derives its living from these all important sources. The hotels are crammed to capacity, drinks are flowing like so much water, and the dance floors are crowed to suffocation, while the shops are doing so well that they are quite indifferent as to whether they obtain your custom or not for any particular article. Into this field also has come the Bolshevik with his Communist doctrine and his funds for spreading disaster far and wide; but although some classes of the natives would probably afford him good material for his propaganda he is far too closely watched by the authorities to have much opportunity for harm. Not only are all the ships coming into port closely scrutinised for such undesirable aliens, but the laws of the territory are such that an agitator is liable to the severest penalities of imprisonment if convicted of an offense after a first warning. Then too it may be noted that the Chinese in Singapore, and they are a most important factor in the colony, are pacifically inclined up to date, for the majority of them are doing so well under an equable and just government that they have no desire to see Soviet doctrines creep in and operate to their undoing. The natives of the country are indolent and "laissez faire" in their outlook on life, for the pressure of economic conditions is not such as to cause them to make great exertions in order to obtain a living sufficient to their tastes and needs; and therefore it is not anticipated that they will readily ally themselves with the Moscow regime under present circumstances.

In this factor lies just the difference between peace in the Straits Settlements and War in the Dutch islands adjacent, for in Java and Sumatra the population is so large that economic distress is already quite considerable and is likely to go on increasing. Then too there is the difference in method of control in these islands, where the Dutch have committed the fatal error of intermarrying with the natives, the result being that the half castes have a large hand in the government and are given neither the respect and obedience of the natives nor the friendship and support of the whites newly come from Holland. The Soviet agents have been quick to capitalize their opportunity in this field, and almost every day the newspapers report some conflict with native agitators and communists in some part of the islands. But the Dutch have by now realized the danger which threatens them with their sixty million native population, if it should get out of hand, and they too are now taking very stringent measures to prevent any more Bolsheviks from entering the country and to circumscribe the nefarious activities of those who may be already there.

Taken all in all, M. Karakhan and his friends have created considerable trouble in the Far East in one way or another during the last two years, but the slow changes which are now taking place in the political situation would seem to indicate that everyone, foreigners and natives alike, is alive to the threatened danger from Bolshevist intrigue, and that the measures which have been taken to combat it will prove effectual.

Enroute to Europe via Suez
April 1, 1926

Viewing China from America

BY JULEAN ARNOLD

American Commercial Attache in China

ABOUT twenty years ago, when I was consul on the Island of Formosa, I made a trip into the territory of the aborigines. I had occasion some months later to meet a Russian zoologist who had also hiked over those same heavily timbered mountains. I remarked that I was surprised to see so few green bamboo snakes in a certain region and commented upon the beautiful camphor trees in those forests. He replied that he found the place abounding in bamboo snakes but saw no camphor trees and added the comment "you see I was looking for bamboo snakes and you were looking for camphor trees." So it is with the situation in China. Some of us are primarily interested in China's troubles, while others are primarily interested in trade or other matters. There is no denying the fact that both troubles and trade exist in China. As American Commercial Attache to China, it is my task to assist those of my nationals who are in quest of trade.

With but one trans-Pacific cable and press rate of G$.40 per word compared with sixteen trans-Atlantic cables and a rate of G$.08 per word, it is not surprising that the cabled news from China is confined for the most part to the more sensational items of general human interest.

While the New York *Times*, the Chicago *Tribune* and one or two other newspapers in the United States have, through their correspondents in China, aimed to give their readers more than their limited cable service could carry, on the whole the American people are sadly lacking in any perspective as to the conditions in China.

A better and cheaper telegraphic service would insure a more extensive and more varied news service and thereby make possible broadcasting throughout the United States information which would help to give the American people a better balanced picture of the China situation.

I found in my travels over the United States recently that people generally throughout the country are well-informed in regard to the state of disorder, turbulence and chaos existing in China. The ideas of disorder have so permeated the minds of many of our good citizens as to inspire some of them to inquire whether or not I contemplated returning to China, in face of the dangers of wars, brigands and other disturbing conditions. In other words, are we to be frightened out of China, becauses of the troubles which the country is experiencing in adapting itself to the demands of a modern economic and politcial society?

America Interested in China's Future

It was not necessary for me as a representative of the United States Department of Commerce to devote my efforts toward informing our people as to details of China's troubles. On the other hand I found that the people everywhere were deeply interested in knowing the whys and wherefores of the encounters of the military tuchuns, the student demonstrations and other troubles. They are also anxious to know whether or not conditions in the country are such as to permit the continued residence of Americans in the leading commercial centers and whether or not there are evidences of any substantial developments leading to a possible future stability of government and improvement in economic and industrial conditions.

For instance, they were interested to learn that whereas China's foreign trade advanced from Taels 100,000,000 to Taels 300,000,000 from 1864 to 1894, during the next thirty years it advanced to Taels 1,800,000,000 and that while in 1910 there were in China's list of imports, thirty-three items aggregating each Taels 1,000,000, by 1925 the numbers aggregating the same amount advanced to fifty-two. Furthermore, that while in 1890 the number of Chinese owned and operated industrial modern plants and corporate business organizations could have been counted on the fingers of one hand, today they are reckoned by the hundreds. Also, that whereas prior to 1900 comparatively few Chinese students were sent abroad, today we have in the United States alone nearly 3,000. Twenty years ago the Chinese people scarcely knew a national flag nor had they a national anthem, whereas today thousands are marching in parades under national colors to the tune of a national anthem.

These are some of the few evidences indicative of the new China. It has not been necessary to devote much time or space to reminding the American people of the fact that the transit from the old to the new order is attended with much disorder and turbulence, for the reason that the representatives of the various news services in China have very ably kept the outside world informed regarding the details of the major incidents in this direction. While the presentation of these facts has been done with careful regard for accuracy and truth, yet their interpretation has been left to the imagination of the American people. It is only natural that when the people of the United States are told that half of China's railways are out of commission or in the hands of military war-lords, they visualize the situation comparable with that which would result from a similar condition in the United States. They probably fail to appreciate the fact that China is yet a very poorly or inadequately organized economic modern state, hence the dislocation of railway transportation does not carry with it all the disastrous results to the trade and industry which would follow a similar disruption in the United States. Native transportation, including carts, wheelbarrows and pack animals in the north and water craft and coolie carriers in the south, still supply the bulk of China's internal transportation needs, although, except for the waterways this primitive transportation is on the average, from ten to twelve times as expensive as railway transportation in the United States.

All of China's cotton mills may be closed down by strikes among the laborers, yet the hundreds of thousands of hand looms throughout the country would continue to operate. Thus the dislocation of industry by strikes among laborers is not as serious a matter to the economic life of the nation as would be a similar catastrophe in western industrial society.

It is difficult for the American people to conceive of the possibility of one section of the country being fairly prosperous while certain other regions are overrun by brigand soldiers or suffering from the results of pitched battles between the warring military governors, yet this apparent anomalous situation obtains in China to such an extent that it seems to be impossible to put the lid of depression on the whole country at any one time. In other words, trade in industry in China makes certain headway on a broad average in spite of turbulence and disorder. It is not meant to intimate in this statement that the chaotic conditions in China have not had a very depressing effect upon any large advancement trade and industry generally. As a matter of fact, it is hard to conceive of the limits of possibility in the expansion of trade and industry in this country with a stabilized political situation.

Chinese Students Turn to Industry

During the past twelve years I have made four tours over the United States in connection with my work and found upon this last occasion that the Chinese students in our universities exhibit a keener and more intelligent interest in the general affairs of China than apparent on former tours. They are now eager to supplement their academic training with actual experience in industrial plants, business offices, etc. The question of face is no longer an all important one as evidenced by the fact that among the 110,000 employees from the Ford plants in Detroit and vicinity, there are 99 Chinese students pursuing two year post-graduate courses and wearing gloves of grease and overalls, learning to unravel the secrets of the success of American industrial enterprise and mass production.

Even on the steamer coming back across the Pacific, I found the Chinese cabin boys deeply interested in the affairs of their country and on many occasions they came to me with inquiries as to opinions on various phases of the modernization of their country.

As for the American people, such meetings as the Far Eastern Conference of the University of Chicago, the Foreign Relations Conference at Williamstown, the China-American Relations Conference at Baltimore, and the Pacific Relations Conference at Honolulu, all held during the past year, indicate a desire upon the part of certain groups in the United States to become better educated on the China situation. The National Foreign Trade Conference held in Seattle last June brought together from all over the United States 1,300 prominent business and industrial leaders and was rated the most successful of the twelve annual conferences held under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council. It emphasized American trade with the countries bordering on the Pacific.

In March of this year there was held at San Francisco a Pacific Coast Annual Foreign Trade Conference. All the ports of the Pacific joined together on this occasion to discuss their problems in common, having to do mainly with their outlook across the great Pacific Ocean. This was a very significant gathering as it represented a cooperative effort on the part of all the Pacific Coast interests in a better understanding of America's position as a Pacific power.

Such aggregations as assembled at these foreign trade conventions have been responsible for substantial assistance in writing into the United States statutes the provision whereby American residents abroad are exempted from taxes on incomes earned abroad. However, the inception of this idea may be credited to the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai which, in the main, was responsible for the passage and subsequent amendment of the China Trade Act.

In a cultural way there is gradually being built up in the United States a number of institutions which are important factors in dispelling the ignorance of the American people as to the riches of Chinese and other Oriental civilizations. The Field Museum at Chicago carries probably the best exhibit of things Chinese found anywhere in the West. Dr. Berthold Laufer, Curator of this exhibit, has had the financial support of certain wealthy Chicago citizens and through this means has been able to assemble at Chicago a remarkable collection of interesting articles typifying the unique civilization of the Chinese people. Columbia University takes the lead in its efforts to build up a strong Chinese department. California is making efforts to improve the work of its department of Oriental Language and efforts in this direction are also being made by a number of other of our leading universities.

A small group at Boston have succeeded in securing a fund to provide for travelling fellowships for students on expeditions of research in China. These will be adminstered under the auspices of Harvard University. The China Society of America at New York, the Friends of China Club at Seattle, and the China Commerce Club in San Francisco, have all been adding their mite to the sum total of the labors for the enlightenmight of the American people in things Chinese.

Los Angeles exhibits an awakening interest in its position on the Pacific Coast and we may expect in the near future substantial evidences of organized effort toward bringing the people of Southern California into closer physical and intellectual contacts with the Far East. The United States Department of Commerce is contemplating opening an office in Los Angeles which will mean that there will be four district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on the Pacific Coast, namely, at Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. These offices, working in cooperation with the Department of Commerce representatives in the Far East and the central organization in Washington, are bound to exert a considerable influence in linking the Pacific Coast with Asia.

But when we consider the fact that the 25,000,000 children in the public schools of the United States are receiving practically no instruction regarding the civilizations of the peoples of Asia and that the American people generally are lamentably ignorant of conditions in the Far East, what is now being done to overcome this unfortunate situation is but a mite compared with what remains to be done. Personally, I can conceive of no more effective agency for substantial assistance in this muchly needed work of basis education than the schools in China and Japan for the education of the American children resident in these countries, provided these schools embrace in their curricula courses in the history, geography, institutions and the languages of China and Japan. America and China could both well afford to endow the schools, for American children in China as the little army of Americans thus trained would exert a a profound influence upon the development of a more intelligent mutual understanding between the East and the West. Tens of millions of dollars have been spent upon educating Chinese to understand America and American ideas, whereas but a few tens of thousands have been spent in trying to educate Americans to understand China and things Chinese."

Shanghai,
April 14, 1926.

Last Year's May 30 Riots Cost Shanghai Tls. 281,833

According to a compilation made by the *Shanghai Times* the May 30 riots and ensuing troubles cost the Shangha. Municipality the sum of Tls.281,833 for emergency measures The tabulated list of expenditures follow:

	Tls.
Construction and equipment of camps, barricades, etc.	41,132
Capitation grants, etc.	108,960
Transportation	48,817
Proclamations and publicity	9,879
Rebate of Ordure Contractor	4,483
Medical expenses of defence forces	2,103
Controller of Food, Fuel and Transport	4,806
Controller of Voluntary Services	4,034
Feeding Chinese police in barracks	8,061
Compensation to owners of buildings occupied by defence forces	6,875
Miscellaneous expenses	7,871
Judicial inquiry, sundry expenses	35,821

A New U. S. Government Building For Shanghai!

THE House of Representatives on Monday, March 15, passed the Bill (H. R. 10200), by unanimous vote, which provides for the expenditure of an amount not exceeding G.$10,000,000 for the "acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the Government of the United States of America."

Although Shanghai in not specifically mentioned in the Bill, it is understood, according to letters received in Shanghai recently from Hon. L. C. Dyer, member of Congress from St. Louis, who has been particularly interested in the measure, that this city is to receive first consideration when the allotment of funds is made. The Bill is now pending in the Senate and according to recent information has the approval of Senator Wm. E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as well as other influential members of that body and in consequence will probably receive the approval of that body.

The measure which passed the House of Representatives reads as follows:

"An Act"

"For the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the Government of the United States of America.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of State is empowered, subject to the direction of the commission hereinafter established, to acquire by purchase or construction in the manner hereinafter provided, within the limits of appropriations authorized by this Act, in foreign capitals and in other foreign cities, sites and buildings, and to alter, repair, and furnish such buildings, for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States, or for the purpose of consolidating, to the extent deemed advisable by the commission, within one or more buildings, the embassies, legations, consulates, and other agencies of the United States Government there maintained, which buildings shall be appropriately designated by the commission, and the space in which shall be allotted by the Secretary of State under the direction of the commission among the several agencies of the United States Government.

Section 2. (a) There is hereby established a joint commission, to be known as the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, and to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. A member of the commission may continue to serve as a member thereof until his successor has qualified.

(b) It shall be the duty of the commission to consider, formulate, and approve plans and proposals for the acquisition and utilization of the sites and buildings authorized by section 1, and of sites and buildings heretofore acquired or authorized for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments in foreign countries, including the initial furnishings of such buildings and the initial alteration and repair of purchased buildings and grounds. The commission established by the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922." approved March 2, 1921, is hereby abolished.

(c) The commission shall prescribe rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and shall make an annual report to the Congress.

Section 3. Buildings and grounds acquired under this Act or heretofore acquired or authorized for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments in foreign countries may, subject to the direction of the commission, be used, in the case of buildings and grounds for the diplomatic establishment, as Government offices or residences of as such offices and residences; or, in the case of other buildings and grounds, as such offices and residences. The contracts for all work of construction, alteration, and repair under this Act are authorized to be negotiated, the terms of the contracts to be prescribed, and the work to be performed where necessary, in the judgment of the commission, without regard to such statutory provisions as relate to the negotiation, making, and performance of contracts and performance of work in the United States.

Section 4. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, and the appropriation made pursuant to this authorization shall constitute a fund to be known as the Foreign Service Building Fund, to remain available until expended. Under this authorization not more than $2,000,000 shall be appropriated for any one year, but within the total authorized provided in this Act the Secretary of State, subject to the direction of the commission, may enter into contracts for the acquisition of the buildings and grounds authorized by this Act. In the case of the buildings and grounds authorized by this Act, after the initial alterations, repairs, and furnishing have been completed, subsequent expenditures for such purposes shall not be made out of the appropriations authorized by this Act.

Section 5. The Secretary of State is empowered, subject to the direction of the commission, to collect information and to formulate plans for the use of the commission and to supervise and preserve the diplomatic and consular properties of the United States in foreign countries and the properties acquired under this Act. In the collection of such information and in the formulation of such plans he may, subject to the direction of the commission, obtain such special architectural or other technical services as may be necessary and pay therefor, within the scale of compensation usually paid for like services, from such appropriations as Congress may make under this Act, without regard to civil service laws or regulations and the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923.

Section 6. The authority granted to acquire sites and buildings by purchase shall, in cases where it is impossible to acquire title, be construed as authority to acquire the property by lease for a term sufficiently long, in the judgment of the commission, to be practically equivalent to the acquisition of title.

Section 7. The Act entitled "An Act providing for the purchase or erection, within certain limits of cost, of embassy, legation, and consular buildings abroad," approved February 17, 1911, is repealed, but such repeal shall not invalidate appropriations already made under the authority of such Act.

Section 8. This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926."

Passed the House of Representatives March 15, 1926.

Mr. Dyer Urged Shanghai's Needs

The *Congressional Record* for March 16, a copy of which reached Shanghai in the last mail, contains a copy of an address delivered in the House of Representatives by Hon. L. C. Dyer, which contains considerable information regarding the needs for an American Government building in Shanghai. In view of the interest of American residents of this and other cities in the Far East in this question, Mr. Dyer's report is reprinted in full:

"In view of the fact that this legislation is considered under suspension of the rules of the House of Representatives but with limited time for debate and that already being necessarily taken by the chairman and other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which have this bill under consideration, I am taking advantage of the permission granted to extend my remarks. I want to call your attention to the situation in the city of Shanghai, China. Shanghai is to the Far East what New York is to the West. Shanghai is now a great port and it will become greater as commerce and trade develops in and between China and the United States and other countries. I have been privileged to visit China on two occasions in the last few years and therefore am in a position to know something about the deplorable conditions existing in that country so far as accommodations are furnished to the diplomatic and consular and other officials of the United States Government. At this time I only refer to Shanghai, and in that connection I include the following:

In The House of Representatives,
January 5, 1926.

Mr. DYER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

A bill (H. R 6753) to authorize the construction of a building on the consular site at Shanghai, China.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of State is authorized to contract for the construction on the consular site owned by the United States at Shanghai, China, of a suitable building, containing offices and residences, for the use of the consular and other representatives of the United States at Shanghai, and to contract for the removal, or demolition and removal, of the buildings now occupying such site, and the money, if any, realized from the disposal of such buildings shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act.

Department of State,
Washington, December 9, 1925

The Hon. L. C. DYER.
House of Representives.

SIR: I take pleasure in inclosing a letter to you, dated August 19, 1925, forwarded to you through this department by Consul General Edwin T. Cunningham, Shanghai, China. Mr. Cunningham states that you have shown an interest in American activities in China and therefore believes you would also care to see a copy of a recent dispatch from him to this department on the general subject matter of his letter.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

Frank B. Kellogg.

(Inclosures: Letter from Shanghai, China, dated August 19, 1925; copy of dispatch from Shanghai, China, dated July 30, 1925.)

American Consular Service,
American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, August 19, 1925.

Hon. L. C. Dyer, M. C.,
House of Representatives, Washington.

My Dear Congressman: Your letter of June 13, 1925, has remained unanswered because I was delaying so that definite information could be transmitted to you. You kindly requested information as to the kind of building we should have in Shanghai and also the cost of the same. Your interest is greatly appreciated by the local community.

It may be helpful if I should tell you that during the last three years the question of a new building has been more or less to the front, and during the last 18 months it has been prominently so. It was discovered that buildings 18 and 19 were in a bad state of repair—the two buildings generally known as the offices—and it was necessary to bind them together with iron girders to make them at all habitable. Architects and municipal building authorities insisted that the heavy safes should be removed to the ground floor. This illustrates what is meant when I stated that the buildings are unsuitable and unsafe for office work. This was presented to the department about a year ago and the department directed that an investigation be made as to the practicability and cost of repairing the present buildings and, second, the cost of erecting new buildings which would be adequate for the housing of all Government activities in Shanghai.

On the 30th of July a report was made to the department and sketches, with estimates, prepared by four different architects were transmitted. It is not known whether the Department wishes is prepared to recommend an appropriation for Government buildings in Shanghai or not, but it is hoped that it will. In any event, the particulars have been transmitted to the department in regard to the proposed new building.

The following estimate has been made by the architects as to the cost of the building adequate to take care of all Government activities and the American employees in each department:

Architects and estimated cost	Taels
Black, Wilson & Co	$ 2,270,000
R. A. Curry	1,530,000
Elliott Hazzard	1,860,755 to 2,232,906
F. H. Kales	2,000,000

There is inclosed a statement as to the number of Americans and Chinese employed in the various departments of the Government represented in Shanghai, which will indicate the magnitude and importance of our undertakings here.

The property on which the consular buildings are now erected was purchased in 1916 for 425,000 taels, and the assessed value of the land was 251,160 taels, while to-day the assessed value of the land is 376 740 taels, which is far below the market value of the property, but indicates increase in value since 1916.

With kind personal regards, I am,
Sincerely yours, Edwin S. Cunningham.

In order that the demands of a building suitable for the accommodation of all of the Government activities may be fully appreciated, the following table furnishes a statement of those employed in each department of Government activities in Shanghai:

Number of persons employed

	Americans	Chinese	Total
Department of State:			
Consulate general	24	36	60
United States Court for China	13	7	20
Treasury Department:			
Customs attache	3	3	6
Public health officer	2	4	6
Navy Department, Navy purchasing office	4	4	8
Department of Commerce:			
Trade commissioner	5	7	12
Registrar China trade act	3	0	3
Shipping Board, office of agent	4	4	8

American Consular Service,
American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, July 30, 1925

Subject: Proposed Government building at Shanghai.
The honorable the Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

In regard to the reasons for the urgent need of a new building there may be mentioned:

1. The unsafe condition of buildings 11 to 19, especially 18 and 19.

2. The inadequacy and unadaptability of the entire group to accommodate all of the Government activities in Shanghai.

In regard to the unsafe condition of the buildings, there are inclosed a copy of a letter dated September 19, 1924, from Mr. Elliott Hazzard; copy of a letter dated September 27, 1924, from Mr. R.A. Curry; copy of a letter dated April 16, 1924, from Mr. R.A. Curry; and copy of a report of the building surveyor of the Shanghai Municipal Council, dated May 19, 1924. These inclosures contain a technical report on the condition of the buildings which is not as exhaustive as it might be, but clearly indicates that buildings 18 and 19 are unsafe for office purposes. Upon the receipt of this recommendation, all of the safes were removed from the first to the ground floor, this being recommended not only by these gentlemen but by others who were capable of giving advice on a subject of this character.

It is perfectly true that the present buildings are very presentable and that some of the offices above the ground floor have the appearance of being even more satisfactorily arranged than most consular offices throughout the service, but they are unsafe and thoroughly unadaptable and inadequate for consular purposes. Buildings 11 and 12 were constructed in the nineties and the others in the eighties, for residential purposes. The remodeling of the older buildings was an architectural mistake which has weakened the buildings very much, and that, added to their age, has rendered them unsafe for office purposes.

In order that the demands of a suitable building for the accommodation of all of the Government activities may be fully appreciated, the following table furnishes a statement of those employed in each department of Government activities in Shanghai:

Number of persons employed

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Department of State:			
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Treasury Department:			
Customs attache	3	3	6
Public health officer	2	4	6
Navy Department, Navy purchasing office	4	4	8
Department of Commerce:			
Trade commissioner	5	7	12
Registrar China trade act	3	0	3
Shipping Board, office of agent	4	4	8

The following table indicates the amount paid for rent, light, and heat for office purposes only, by the departments not provided for in the present buildings:

	Rent	Light	Heat
United States Shipping Board	*Ts. 2,151.96	.....	.....
Registrar China trade act	* 2,400.00	.....	.....
United States trade commisioner	* 4,800.00	.....	.....
United States Navy purchasing office	840.00	Ts. 120.000	Ts. 50.00
United States Public Health officer	4,200 00	420 00	600 00
	14.391.96	540.00	650.00
At $0.758	$10,964.11	$409.00	$492 70

The following table indicates the amount paid for light and heat by departments occupying Government property:

American consulate general	Ts.609 83	Ts 1,300.00
United States Court for China	393 61	1.404.00
	1.003.44	2,704.00
At $0 758	$760.61	$2,049.63

*Including light and heat.

If residential quarters are included, the amounts will be much more than those stated in the foregoing.

Shanghai: Shanghai is not only the most important port in China but is the most important city in the Far East, and it behooves the United States to be appropriately represented in this rapidly growing port. The present population of Shanghai and its environs is approximately 2,000,000 people, of whom something over 1,000,000 reside in the foreign settlements.

Shanghai is the premier port of foreign trade for China. The following table indicates the percentage of the total foreign trade of China for 1923 and 1924 which passed through the port of Shanghai:

Share of Shanghai in foreign trade

	1923 *Per cent*	1924 *Per cent*
In the gross value of the foreign trade of China	63.99	64.61
In the net value of the foreign trade of China	42.40	43.39
In the reexport of foreign goods from China to Hongkong and other foreign countries	40.38	60.90
In the gross import of foreign goods into China	44.58	46.97
In the net imports of foreign goods into China	26.41	29.58
In the export of Chinese products from China to foreign countries	36.76	35.82

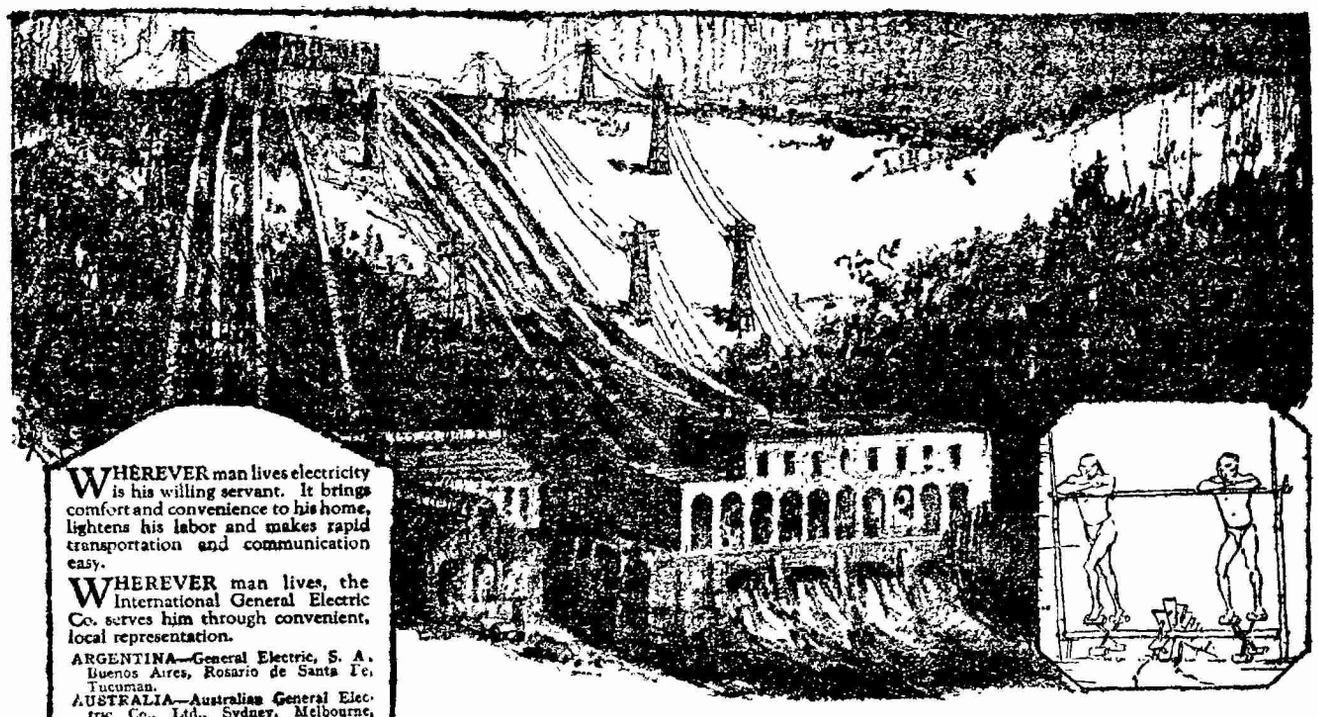
It is doubtful whether the intercourse with the outside world of any other important nation of the world is so concentrated in one port as to represent 43 per cent of the trade of the entire country.

The inclosed table furhishes a statement in United States currency of the gross and net foreign trade of China in 1923 and 1924.

Shipping: Of 186,382 vessels with a tonnage of 141,432,827, which entered and cleared all of the Chinese ports during the year 1924, 20,495 vessels with their aggregate tonnage of 32,305,419 entered and cleared the port of Shanghai. In other words, almost 23 per cent of the total shipping of China, of all nationalities, enters and clears the port of Shanghai. There is inclosed a table, with percentages according to nationalities, showing the number and tonnage of foreign vessels which entered and cleared the Chinese ports in 1913, 1920, 1923, and 1924; also a table showing the percentage of the principal nations in the total tonnage of Shanghai. The port of Shanghai during the last four years has increased its arrivals and departures by more than 2,000,000 tons per year, which indicates not only the present importance of the port but also its potential importance.

Foreign population and firms: There is inclosed a table showing the foreign firms and foreign residents in Shanghai at the end of 1924. The American community in Shanghai number approximately 4,000 people. It is probably the largest civil American community, outside of the United States, excepting only London and Paris. This American community is exceedingly progressive, as is indicated by the amount of money invested by it in semipublic institutions. During recent years the community investments and improvements have included an American school, which was established and whose property was paid for by public subscription amounting to $350,000 gold; an American club located in the business district, which would be a credit to any city in the United States, valued at $600,000 gold; an American country club, which is in the course of construction, costing $250,000 gold; and an American church which cost approximately $45,000 gold.

American Government activities are very important in Shanghai, and the community has recognized the importance of having the semipublic institutions well provided. It is



WHEREVER man lives electricity is his willing servant. It brings comfort and convenience to his home, lightens his labor and makes rapid transportation and communication easy.

WHEREVER man lives, the International General Electric Co. serves him through convenient, local representation.

ARGENTINA—General Electric, S. A., Buenos Aires, Rosario de Santa Fe, Tucuman.
AUSTRALIA—Australian General Electric Co., Ltd., Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide.
BRAZIL—General Electric, S. A., Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.
CENTRAL AMERICA — International General Electric Company, Inc., New Orleans, La., U. S. A.
CHILE—International Machinery Co., Santiago, Antofagasta, Valparaiso; Nitrate Agencies, Ltd., Iquique.
CHINA—Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.
COLOMBIA—Wesselhoeft & Poor, Barranquilla, Bogota, Medellin
CUBA—General Electric Company of Cuba, Havana, Santiago.
DUTCH EAST INDIES—International General Electric Co., Inc., Soerabaia, Java.
ECUADOR—Guayaquil Agencies Co., Guayaquil.
EGYPT—British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Cairo.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—International General Electric Co., Inc., London.
GREECE AND COLONIES — Compagnie Française Thomson-Houston, Paris, France
HOLLAND—Mijnssen & Co., Amsterdam.
INDIA—International General Electric Co., Inc., Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore
JAPAN—International General Electric Co., Inc., Tokyo, Osaka
MEXICO—General Electric, S. A., Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Tampico, Veracruz, El Paso, Texas.
NEW ZEALAND—National Electrical & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wellington, Auckland, Dunedin, Christchurch
PARAGUAY—General Electric, S. A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
PERU—W. R. Grace & Co., Lima
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Pacific Commercial Co., Manila.
PORTO RICO—International General Electric Co., Inc., San Juan
PORTUGAL AND COLONIES—Sociedade Ibérica de Construcces Eléctricas, Ida., Lisbon.
SOUTH AFRICA—South African General Electric Co., Ltd., Johannesburg, Capetown
SPAIN AND COLONIES — Sociedad Ibérica de Construcciones Eléctricas, Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao
SWITZERLAND—Trolliet Frères, Geneva.
URUGUAY—General Electric, S. A., Montevideo.
VENEZUELA — Wesselhoeft & Poor, Caracas

ASSOCIATED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

BELGIUM AND COLONIES—Société d'Electricité et de Mécanique, S. A., Brussels
CHINA—China General Edison Co., Shanghai.
FRANCE AND COLONIES — Compagnie Française Thomson-Houston, Paris.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby, England.
ITALY AND COLONIES—Compagnia Generale di Elettricità, Milan.
JAPAN—Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki, Kanagawa-Ken.

Service From Waste

FROM the beginning of human life man instinctively has endeavored to make use of the resources of nature. Among the forces which first appealed to him was the power represented by falling water. In the primitive stages of his development, he crudely endeavored through the exercise of his own muscular efforts to transform to his service the energy thus represented.

It is far different today. Through power houses and distributing stations such as the local representatives of the International General Electric Company have erected throughout the world man harnesses the tremendous energy of water power to electric motors and transmits it, far and wide, to the service and benefit of distant millions.

Deserts blossom, jungles and forests are cleared, the treasures stored in the bowels of the earth are made to serve man, transportation transforms wastes into bustling cities. Everywhere, through the marvelous conversion of wasted power into electric energy for thousands of uses, electricity is making the world better and brighter. Such is the service rendered by our local representatives.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., INC., SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

36-179

hoped and urged that the Government will follow—it is impossible now to precede—the excellent example set by the community. The importance of assembling in close proximity all of the United States Government activities is exceedingly desirable, particularly at this time when there is being pursued a policy of decentralization of the activities of the port. The assembling in one building of these functions would simplify the method of contact for Americans and to a very much greater degree for foreigners.

A new building at the port which carries 43 per cent of the foreign trade of China can not but be recognized by all as important. Shanghai is the first approach of the foreigner to China. It contributes more to the creation of public opinion than does any other city in this country, and a representative building would contribute much to the impression that Americans create in China. It would give us, in the minds of the Chinese, a permanency and a fixed purpose which would do much to increase our prestige. The location of the American property is absolutely the best in Shanghai. Let us have an adequate building, adaptable to our needs, and in keeping with the prestige we should maintain in China. The needs at other ports in China are great and should be met, but in Shanghai let us present a permanent, substantial appearance, as it is very much more important here than at other places.

During recent months the port has been visited by a number of Members of Congress, most of whom have expressed an interest in the fact that America owns its consular property here, and all assistance possible was given them to ascertain what our requirements are. It is probable that these will be able to give the department more information than is practicable to give in a dispatch of this character.

Among those who have recently visited Shanghai are United States Senator Pittman, Congressman James Begg, Maurice Thather, Walter Lineberger, Charles Crisp, S. D. McReynolds, J. F. O'Connell of Rhode Island, and a few others, but these are mentioned as having investigated to a certain extent the conditions existing here. It is regretted that Congressman Begg did not find time to personally go over the property with me, but Judge Purdy of the United States Court for China has given him many valuable particulars in regard to it. Other members of Congress who have visited the port during the last few years and who may have collected data from other sources are Messrs. David Kincheloe, Luther Johnson, Otis Wingo, Marvin Jones, and Ralph Gilbert. Mr. Redmond D. Stephens of the Budget Commission was also good enough to take an interest in the proposal.

In 1920, on the occasion of the visit of the Hon. Stephen G. Porter, of Pennsylvania, to this port, he manifested a great interest in the general policy of erecting consular buildings. In addition to expressing an opinion as to the importance of owning Government buildings throughout the world, he is represented in the local press of August 8, 1920, as expressing the following views:

"On the subject of a new consulate building for Shanghai Congressman Porter said no fault could be found with the site of the consulate, but he felt that the building was not at all adequate. He said he shared the feelings of all those Americans who have experienced dismay and regret over the kind of quarters and establishments abroad in which the United States in the past commonly has housed American representatives."

Congressman Porter is quoted in the same article as stating:

"What I could wish for here in Shanghai would be a new commanding structure on the present consular site, and I believe it should be modeled after the White House at Washington and be white in color so that it would be a dominant feature of the shore line along the Bund."

At its third annual meeting the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China, comprising the American chambers at Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, and Harbin, held in Shanghai on January 27 and 28, 1925, in resolutions No. 5 and 21, expressed themselves strongly in favor of American-owned consular buildings and particularly recommended that:

"Congress appropriate funds and make provision for the erection of a Government building at Shanghai for the accommodation of all Government activities and officers at this port."

The president of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, in his annual address on April 6, 1925, stated that:

"Although new consular premises are surely needed at every station in China, there is no place where a new building is more greatly needed than in Shanghai. The building now being used here was never intended as an office building. It is overcrowded, unsafe, and militates against the efficient conduct of business. I am sure that all will agree that a new building is needed here and that this matter should continue to receive a major portion of our attention."

The American Association has repeatedly indorsed the idea of a new building, though possibly this has not been in into the form of a resolution.

The representatives of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, during their visit in the early part of this year, investigated particularly the question of Government-owned buildings here and elsewhere. It is believed that this Chamber will be able to furnish the department with information of importance in regard to the needs of a Government building of the kind proposed in Shanghai.

I desire to urge with all my ability the early and favorable consideration of the estimates transmitted herewith and that the department will recommend to Congress the erection of a building adequate to meet the requirements of all Government functions in Shanghai. It is believed that the earlier this undertaking is accomplished the better will be America's position in China, which country is to-day in a transition period and will appreciate this recognition of the importance of Shanghai as a great center.

The department's approval is requested for the delivery to the local American organizations of the main features of this despatch, for the purpose of presenting them and other facts to their correspondents in the United States. It is certain that this is a question in which every American resident and every American firm is deeply interested, and each desires to convey all possible information to correspondent or head office in the United States.

In the preparation of the data which was furnished to the architects, and also in the preparation of this report, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the heads of the various Government activities in Shanghai, and particularly do I desire to express appreciation for valuable assistance in compiling the data for the architects to Mr. Frank Rhea, formerly registrar of the China trade act, and at all times to the Hon. Milton D. Purdy, judge of the United States Court for China.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

Edwin S. Cunningham,
American Consul General.

(Inclosure No. 12 to dispatch No.—of Edwin S. Cunningham, American consul-general, at Shanghai, China, dated July 31, 1925, on the subject, "Proposed Government building at Shanghai")

Shanghai, *September 19, 1924.*

Your reference: Your letter of September 16, 1924.

Subject: United States consulate building, Shanghai.

Hon. E. S. Cunningham,
American Consul General, Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of above reference inclosing plot plan of American consular property in Shanghai.

Concerning recent conversation with you as to the feasibility of repairing and remodeling present buildings, would say that after carefully inspecting your present premises I consider it a most shortsighted policy to spend further money other than what immediate necessity may demand on these old buildings.

These buildings were built about 30 years ago as a terrace of private residences, and are in no way architecturally suitable in plan or arrangement for their present usage. At the period they were built Shanghai was without architects or structural engineers and the Chinese contractor knew nothing of foreign building methods and used only the inferior building materials at hand. For instance, the walls of your buildings are of Chinese sun-baked mud brick laid in very weak lime mortar, which are good for only about 25 per cent of the loads now required for masonry walls.

The floor beams are no doubt of Foochow pine, and I am inclined to conclude from the vibration in walking over the floors that many of the beams are in unsound condition. The roof, as you know, is covered with Chinese tiles and is in constant need of repair.

It is impossible to give you even an intelligent guess as to the cost of a new building which would meet the Government's requirements without knowing in detail what these requirements are, but a suitable modern fireproof building could be constructed for 50 to 55 taels per cubic foot.

I will be pleased to go into this matter with you further at your convenience, but would suggest as a first step a careful study as to the probable area required by each of the various departments which will be housed in the new building, if it is decided to erect one.

Yours truly,

Elliott Hazzard, *Architect.*

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(Inclosure No. 13 to dispatch No. — of Edwin S. Cunningham, American consul general at Shanghai, China, dated July 31, 1925, on the subject "Proposed Government building at Shanghai.")

Shanghai, September 27, 1924.

Hon. E. S. Cunningham,

Consul General for United States, Shanghai, China.

Sir: In reply to your letter of September 8, in which you asked me to submit a comprehensive report (1) as to the practicability and cost of suitably repairing the present buildings, (2) the cost of constructing suitable new buildings, I beg advise as follows:

(1) Practicability and Cost of Suitably Repairing Present Buildings.

I beg to refer you to my letter under date of April 16, 1924, a copy of which I inclose herewith, and also a copy of the report of the Shanghai municipal council public works department, under date of May 19, in which both the public works department and this office have practically condemned the buildings as unsuitable for United States consular buildings.

I may further confirm the statement of the public works department that these buildings were altered from terrace or private residences erected over 30 years ago. As to the cost of repairing the present buildings, I may say that this is an item I can not answer, inasmuch as the amount of money necessary for annual repairs will be an amount which I am unable to calculate as the economical life of the Chinese tiles and the Chinese hand-made brick is limited, and, as I have pointed out before, these materials have run their course and it will be difficult to maintain a water-tight condition, especially with the roof, without entire renewal of construction and materials. Therefore, I believe that the spending of any more money on the repairing of these buildings is a waste and, in my opinion, there is only one way to do, tear down the old buildings and rebuild.

(2) Cost of Constructing New Buildings.

In considering the erection of new buildings, I must first be advised as to the ground area, height of buildings contemplated, and style of architecture and the material of construction.

I beg to advise that this office will offer its services to you in preparing preliminary studies under your direction as to the area of the buildings and the style of architecture you might wish to adopt. I should be pleased to go into the matter with any representative of your department at any time and cooperate in every possible way in assisting you in determining the cost of a building, in answer to the second question in your letter.

Trusting that I may have the opportunity of serving you,
I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
R. A. Curry, *Architecl.*

(Inclosure No. 14 to dispatch No.—of Edwin S. Cunningham, American consul general, at Shanghai, China, dated July 31, 1925, on the subject "Proposed Government building at Shanghai.")

Shanghai, *April 16, 1924.*

Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham,
American Consulate, Shanghai.

Dear Sir: On April 14 Mr. R. C. Young, building surveyor of the Shanghai municipal council, and the writer inspected the present United States consulate building. Mr. Young has advised me that he will make a report as to his opinion on the condition and safety of these buildings, in due course.

The writer, on January 6, 1922, inspected the consulate buildings and found that the condition of these buildings was of such a nature as to make it imperative to take immediate steps to protect the welfare of the public entering the land office and passport office. Immediate action was taken by this office to tie the walls together and protect the buildings against collapse.

Over a year has elapsed since we did this work, and upon my inspection on the 14th, I find that while the work done has been satisfactory from a temporary measure point of view, yet I do not consider it safe or sound, and the Government should not allow it to be used as a public building.

From the best of my knowledge these buildings were built about 35 or 40 years ago. Undoubtedty they were built without the advice of an architect or engineer and were not designed to carry the loads which you to-day are placing on the floors. They were originally built as residential buildings. A mistake was made to remodel these old buildings, the construction and soundness of which were questionable at the time. Defects are covered with plaster, the large cracks only going to show the places which are in a collapsible condition.

The installion of a heating plant in these old buildings has done considerable damage to the constructive members, inasmuch as it appears that timbers have become dry rotted so that it is questionable whether the joists supporting the floors have proper bearing on the brick walls. In January, 1922, I discovered that in the land office and passport office the joists were bearing only about 1½ inches on the brick walls, which were cracked and bulging out at the time. We held them together by pulling the walls in by means of the rods with turn buckles and drawing the walls into place, but as I pointed out to you at the time, this was only a temporary measure to prevent the building from collapse.

The materials, such as native handmade brick, Chinese-tile roof, cheapest kind of plaster in the interior, have run their course in the last 35 years.

As to fire protection, I consider the entire building a death trap for your staff, as well as the public. Stair wells and light wells in all of buildings act as nothing more than chimney flues, and in case of fire no provision has been made for the rapid egress of the public, such as fire escapes. No modern city with building laws would consider the present plans as anything more than a fire trap.

As to the load on the foundations, I have observed that they are continuously loading the building with files, safes, records, correspondence, supplies, etc., and day by day are straining every muscle of this old building. The foundations were never designed to carry the loads you are placing on them to-day.

From a professional point of view of the study I have made of these buildings, my personal opinion is that they are unsound and unsafe for the purpose for which they are being used, and they are in a collapsible condition.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly, R. A. Curry, *Architect.*

(Inclosure No. 15 to dispatch No.—of Edwin S. Cunningham, American consul general at Shanghai, China, dated July 31, 1925, on the subject "Proposed Government building at Shanghai.")

Shanghai Municipal Council,
Public Works Department,
Mag 19, 1924.

The Commissioner of Public Works,
United States Consular Buildings,
Nos. 13 to 19 Whangpoo Road.

I visited the United States consular buildings Nos. 13 to 19 Whangpoo Road, on April 14, in company with Mr. R. A. Curry, architect.

This building comprises what was originally a terrace of private residences, erected, as far as I can ascertain, rather more than 30 years ago. Considerable alterations have subsequently been made in order to adapt the block for use as consular offices and post office, with residences over.

From a fire point of view the building is unsatisfactory. In order to effect means of communication fire walls have necessarily been cut through, and in case of fire the means of egress, especially in the public portion of the building, is obscure and deficient.

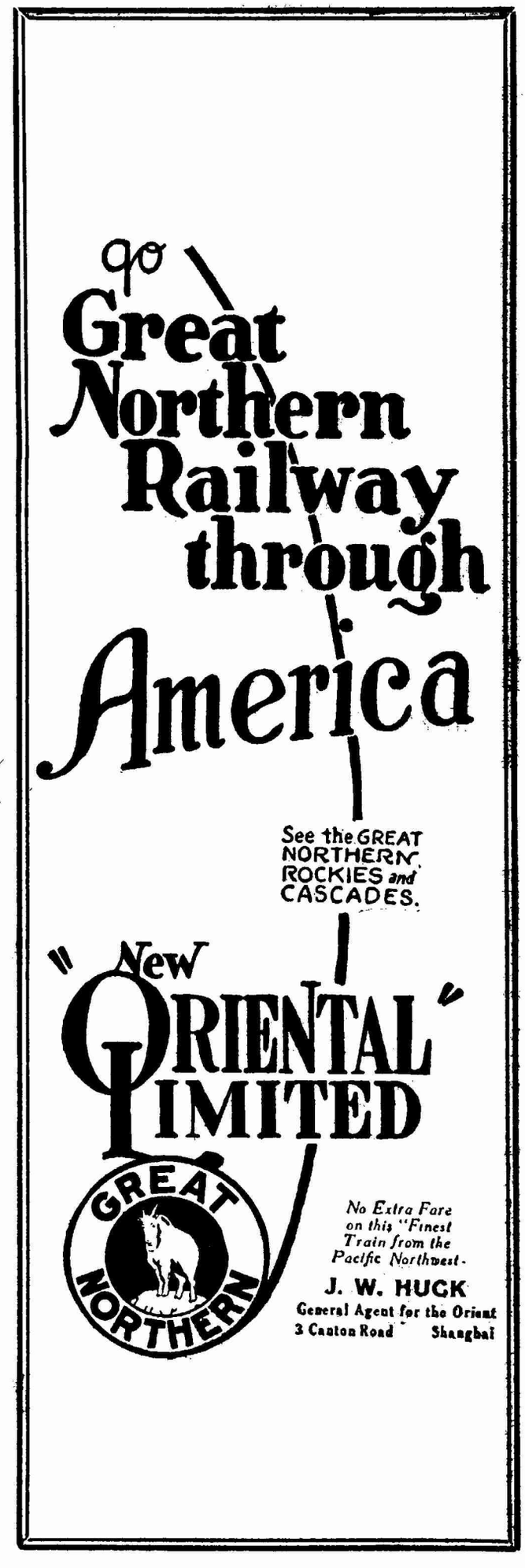
In the adaptation of the buildings as offices, and more particularly in connection with the former post office, considerable portions of the ground-floor walls have been cut away, and it is probable that undue loading is placed on the remaining brickwork. At this, the east end of the building, the north and south external walls have been tied together with iron tie-rods through the building, and a portion of the first floor has been provided with additional independent support on the east, due, I am informed, to the bulging of the east wall, and consequent dangerous diminution of the amount of bearing on the wall afforded to the first-floor joists.

The floors, which are of ordinary wooden construction, are obviously too weak for use as office floors, for which they were of course not designed. The joists are in many cases of excessively long span, and considerable vibration occurs with only ordinary traffic. The precaution has been taken of removing practically all the safes to the ground floor, and it is questionable whether any of the upper floors should be used as public offices in which numbers of persons are likely to congregate.

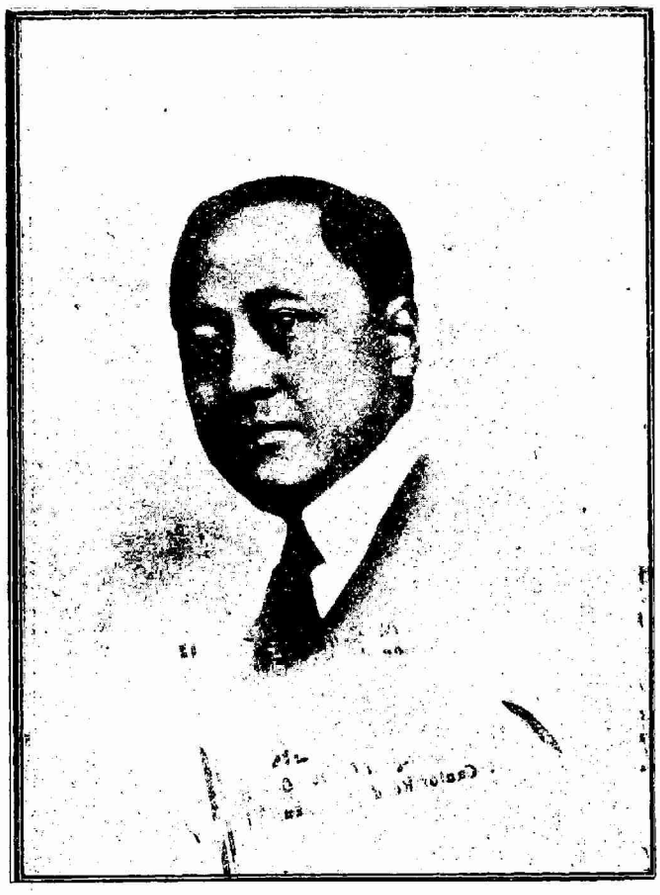
I noticed various large cracks in the wall plaster at different portions of the building. Some of these are doubtless due to shrinkage of lath and plaster partition walls, which do not form an essential portion of the structure, but others, especially at the east end, probably indicate unequal settlement of walls.

The roofs are of Chinese tile and leak badly. I am informed that a considerable amount of money is spent annually in repairs to the roofs; but the economical life of Chinese tile is limited, and after a certain length of time a roof covering of this material is difficult to maintain in a water-tight condition without entire renewal.

R. C. Young, *Building Surveyor.*



Who's Who in China



Dr. H. K. Fung

馮慶桂字千里

Dr. H. K. Fung, Secretary in Charge of Foreign Affairs, Directorate General of the Railway Guards, Ministry of Communications, and also Councillor of the Ministry of Finance, is a native of Canton. He attended school at Queen's College, Hongkong, 1899 to 1902. He then went to the United States for further education and received the following degrees at Cornell University: Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1908; Master of Science in Agriculture in 1910 and in 1911 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

From 1911 to 1912 Dr. Fung served as an expert in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and concurrently served as Chief in Charge of the Chinese Section of the Library of Congress. He then returned to China and from 1913 to 1918 served as Professor of Biology and English at the National University, Peking and concurrently as Lecturer at the Government Agricultural College and Lecturer on Biology at the Government Geological Institute. He also served as Instructor in Biology at the Premedical School of the Rockefeller Institute. In February, 1916 he served as expert in the Bureau of Cotton Investigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. In September, 1918 he was appointed by the Chinese Government as Cotton Commissioner to the United States. He then went to Paris where he served as technical expert with the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference. From 1919 to 1921 he resided in England, France and Germany and upon his return to China was made Councillor of the Ministry of Finance in 1922.

Dr. Fung was one of the founders of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs of American Universities and was an associate member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. He has received the Third Class Chiaho Decoration. He is the author of "A Study of the American Cotton Plant with Special Reference to Introduction in China," which was published as an official document by the Chinese Government in 1919; "Classification of Chinese Literature," a report of the U. S. Congressional Library. He is a contributor to the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and the Chinese Social and Political Science Review. Dr. Fung's present address is 61a Nan Hsiao Chieh, East City, Peking.

From the Chinese Press

The following news items pertaining to Chinese affairs are taken from the reports of the Kuo Wen News, Agency, Shanghai.

Shanghai, April 10—Mr. Fu Chiang, Tauyin of Shanghai and Director of the Chapei Municipality, has asked for tenders covering repairs for all roads in the Chapei district. Copies of the specifications and regulations may be obtained from the Taoyin's office upon deposit of $5.

Shanghai, April 10—Mr. Hu Shu-hua, formerly Educational Commission of Kiangsu Province has been appointed adviser in industrial affairs to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, Military Governor of Kiangsu and has been instructed to proceed to Japan for the purpose of investigating arsenals, iron-works, mints, dock-yards and other industries. Mr. Hu has been provided with letters of introduction by the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai.

Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu Province, April 10—It has been recommended that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang should establish an extensive military camp here at Kiu Li Shan, or "Nine Li Mountain" for the purpose of protecting Kiangsu against invasion, from the North. It is reported that some 800 acres of land has been acquired for the purpose.

Shanghai, April 11—At a meeting of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Cooperative Association, largely attended by prominent members of the gentry, including Messrs. Chang I-lin, Yuan Shih-tao, Chu Fu-cheng, Chao Chung-pin and others, it was decided that a company should be immediately formed for the purpose of constructing a motor road from Shanghai to Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang Province, the road to be controlled and managed by the merchants.

Shanghai, April 11—Owing to the poor service provided by the native telephone company in Chinese territory adjoining the foreign settlements, Mr. Chen Tao-yi, Civil-Governor of the Province, has recommended to the Ministry of Communications in Peking that the recent proposal of the native telephone company to increase its rates by $1 a month, be disapproved by the Ministry.

Mukden, April 12—It is reported that Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling have entered into an agreement in connection with the present war against the Kuominchun to the following effect: (1) That the Constitution be restored; (2) That former president Tsao Kun be released from custody; (3) That the Kuominchun armies be reorganized under new commanders appointed by Wu Pei-fu; (4) That Marshal Wang Shih-tsen be made temporary generalissimo over both the army and navy; (5) That a new parliament be called to meet within five months and that a general election be held within seven months.

Hankow, April 12—Representations have been made to the Chihli Military authorities demanding the release of 1,300 freight cars which are being used for military purposes.

Shanghai, April 12—The Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the native chambers of commerce at Shanghai are planning a farewell dinner to Mr. A Brooke-Smith, retiring head of Jardine Matheson and Company. Mr. Brooke-Smith is to be presented with a large silver loving cup containing eulogistic inscriptions from the Chinese commercial bodies.

Canton, April 12—The Canton Government has issued a proclamation to the effect that inasmuch as the Canton Government aims at the abolition of all so-called unequal treaties and the unconditional abrogation of extraterritoriality in accordance with the political principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the International Judicial Commission which is investigating Extraterritoriality, will not be welcomed to Canton.

Shanghai, April 12—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has issued a proclamation declaring opposition to the proposal of the Shanghai Municipal Council to "grant" Chinese interests three representative on the Council of the International Settlemeet. The proclamation declares (1) As racial equality is essential for cooperation between foreigners and Chinese all racial discrimination in political and social affairs must be abandoned; (2) Chinese tax-payers must be placed on a basis of absolute equality in the exercise of civic rights; (3) There must be an immediate and unconditional restoration of the International Mixed Court to Chinese jurisdiction; (4) All outstanding questions pertaining to the settlement of the May 30 Affair of 1925 must be settled immediately.

Mr. Reeves John Moore, who has been connected with the Standard Oil Company, stationed at Chingchow, is to be married on April 17 to Miss Margaret Alline Chuikshank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rait Cruikshank of Hartsdale, N.Y. They will be at home in Shanghai, after June 1.

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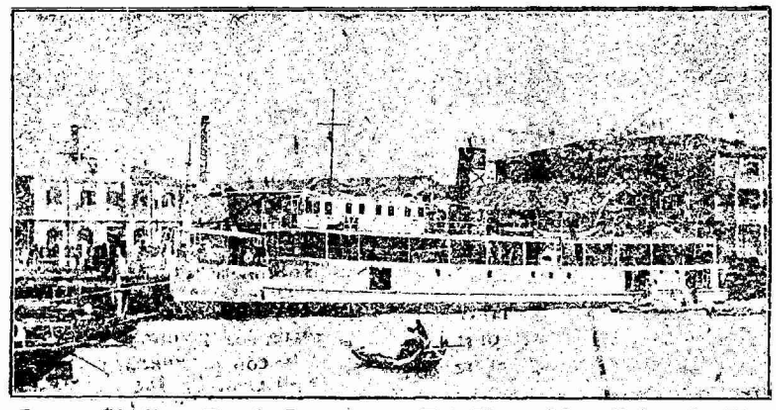

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The Fall of the House of Stinnes

UNDER this title Isaac F. Marcosson, a journalist who has spent the last twelve years—ever since the world war began—interviewing Europeon and Latin American leaders for the *Saturday Fveniug Post*, has written a detailed post mortem on the collapse of the Stinnes enterprises in Germany. The rise and fall of the house of Stinnes has an international interest because of its spectacular nature, of its significance as indicating Germany's relative industrial situation, and in its lessons regarding business organization and policy. It is on this latter point that its greatest interest lies for the average merchant. What were the reasons why an enterprise which in three years became apparently all-powerful in Germany and a name to conjure with throughout the world—even if Mr. Marcosson's statement that "it was the marvel of the age" seems somewhat extreme—collapsed soon after the founder died? Mr. Marcosson lays great stress on the family discord that arose, but this may be due partly to the popular newspaper's habit of emphasizing personalities rather than economic laws. Eminent banking authorities interviewed by Mr. Marcosson are quoted by him, not as referring to the family discords, but to the purely economic reasons for the disaster. Dr. Schacht, for example, head of the Reichsbank, is quoted as saying: "Hugo Stinnes made two primary mistakes. One was that he bought too many uncoordinated properties. They were all good, but each had to be separately financed because they did not hang together. The second was that he mixed business with politics, which is always an unholy alliance.

"Stinnes' obsession was to acquire and to expand, sometimes without rime or reason. This was a comparatively easy matter so long as inflation went on; but ready money was always lacking, and this situation became acute, once depreciation of the mark entered. The whole Stinnes episode proved again the value of concentration in big business." Another banker interviewed by Mr. Marcosson said: "Hugo Stinnes, whom I knew well, was the greatest coal merchant in Europe; but coal, fundamentally, was all he knew. Had he stuck to it, he would never have become involved. The troubles that beset his enterprise grew partly out of his genius for speculation. The financial trust, from which all his undertakings suspended, always lacked adequate working capital and it could not stand the strain that came with the return of the gold mark."

Mr. Marcosson himself draws this interesting comparison between the German trust maker and his American contemporary, John D. Rockefeller, the elder: "Obviously, Stinnes failed to comprehend the primary principle of Rockefeller's system, which was his ability to surround himself with able associates and subordinates, to imbue them with his own ideas of eliminating waste from production and to establish efficiency based on coordinated endeavor. Each stepping-stone in Rockefeller's early career was a new association with some member of the commercial community of that day in whom his instinct detected qualities essential to the successful development of his trust conception.

"Stinnes, on the other hand, relied almost wholly on his own personal initiative and trusted only the members of his family. He devised great combinations, but neglected to create great men to control and direct them. He was too busy working out plans of expansion to study the problem of permanency in human affairs, and he did not reckon with fallibility. He attempted too much even for a man of Napoleonic genius. Nothing less than the ultimate control of all German industry through one huge corporation, of which he should be the heart and brain, became his aim. As a well-known German industrialist remarked after his death and the collapse of the Konzern, 'The Stinnes failure illustrates the folly of attempting to build an industrial empire around one man.'

"Minor details in the Stinnes career reveal many other divergences from the Rockefeller practice and ambition. At no time, for example, did the American magnate seek personal political power. Stinnes entered the Reichstag and found in politics the only failure that he registered in his many-sided life. Rockefeller was content to take a single product, new-born in his youth, and make it one of the great basic industries of the world. He stuck to oil. Stinnes ranged over the whole industrial field, and, as you have seen, the multiplicity of interests was his undoing. Summed up, Rockefeller, both in his business and his philanthropies, has been the essence of democrary, while Stinnes was a sort of civilian Junker."

One other thing the story of the Stinnes episode proves once more—the race is not always to the swift.

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News from South China

Chinese friends of the Canton Hospital, Canton, the oldest institution of this character in South China, which was closed some weeks ago on account of labor tyranny, are now arranging matters for its re-opening. A majority of the Chinese members of the Staff of the Hospital, never personally in favor of leaving on strike but having been intimidated to do so only through outside pressure and threats, are also anxious to return to service. The Police authorities of Canton, although now rendered impotent by greater force of union pickets, are willing to afford the Hospital greater protection, according to Chinese supporters of the Hospital. The Chinese interested in the Hospital are desirous of being understood that the Chinese workers are not especially antagonistic to foreigners, the workers having done similar things to Chinese institutions, and those who have watched the activities of the labor unions in Canton, they say, would realize that the question of Chinese or foreign does not come in at all.

Upon advice of the Soviet representatives at the Kuomintang Military Council in Canton, the Kuomintang has decided to import a number of moving picture machines and films of Russian military activities for exhibitions in Kuomintang Army posts.

Canton is expecting a visit from Dr. Tsai Yen-pei, late chancellor of Peking Government University, and Dr. Hu Shih, a well-known Chinese scholar. Dr. Hu is on the British Commission to advise on the coming disposal of the Boxer Indemnity Fund to be returned to China.

A Peking report says that Miss Soume Tcheng, a Cantonese recently returned from her study in France, is engaged to be married to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, formerly of Hongkong now one of the judges of the World Court and Chinese delegate of the International Judicial Commission studying the Courts and Jurisprudence of China.

The workers in Canton, with the support of the farmers in the districts and the public at large, will take actions to force the Kuomintang to abolish the petroleum oil monopoly, a policy, while enriching the few party leaders only, which has brought hardship to all; and in less chaotic countries, many would call it a scandal. Kerosene oil, which could be bought in Canton before the Kuomintang monopoly through the Standard Oil and the Asiatic Petroleum Oil Companies at less than four dollars at case, is now selling at more than $12.50 a case, while same may be had in Hongkong for about one-third of the price.

The kerosene oil monopoly in Canton was brought about less than a year ago when the foreign importers like the Standard Oil and the Asiatic Oil Companies decided to close down their depots in Kwangtung as a protest against what they deemed an illegal tax contrary to treaty provisions of a *likins* of 50 cents on every can of oil. At this juncture, the Soviets came in and offered to supply oils from Russia; and a Soviet-Chinese Trading Company was formed to undertake this business, According to the protests now heard everywhere in Kwangtung, officials themselves are directly interested in this oil business and to enjoy a monopoly, they have arranged for their exclusive sale, there being no reason for making this article a monopoly. Moreover, the Soviets have never supplied any real amount of oils, most of the petroleum products now on Kwangtung market being American and British in origin as hitherto, except that they are being imported from Shanghai and smuggled into Chinese Territory from Hongkong.

Since the monopoly several riots in the districts have resulted, many monopoly agents having been attacked before help was sent by troops to relieve them. According to the workers and farmers, the Kuomintang seldom receives more than $150,000 a month from the monopoly, while the bulk of the profit goes to the syndicate farming out the exclusive sale.

The Soviet Mission to South China, notwithstanding the recent set back in Canton, has reassured the Chinese comrades that further assistance will be coming to them, if they will continue to hold on, according to reports from several sources. Reports current in Shanghai lately also indicated that the Soviets were to continue their work in connection with the Kuomintang in Canton and the Kuominchun Army in North China.

General Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of the Kuomintang Army in Canton, on April 3, issued a statement adhering to to the political doctrines of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen but repudiating the report that he was to desert the Left, or Red Wing, of the Kuomintang in order to affiliate himself with the Right or anti-Red Wing of the same party now in conference at Shanghai. General Chiang at the time denounced those now meeting in Shanghai as instrument of

"imperialism" and for connnecting his name with their proceedings.

Addressing the members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton, April 5, Ma Pa Huan, political agent of General Feng Yu-hsiang of the Kuominchun Army of North China, said that his chief still had 250,000 men intact at Nankow and his "come back" to Peking would be certain. He urged the Kuomintang to immediately undertake the proposed Northern Expedition and to co-operate with Kiangsi and Hunan comrades in their work for the pacification of China. He suggested that substantial aid be given towards the Kuominchun Army in North China and success from this joint effort would make a nationalist government in China possible.

The Canton Kuomintang has decided to take immediate action to support their comrades in Hunan, while a watchful waiting policy will be adopted towards Kiangsi for time being. Kiangsi, bordering Kwangtung, has just been occupied by militarists favorable to Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the Yangtze warlord opposed to Red activities in South China.

The Right, or anti-Red, Wing of the Kuomintang, in national conference in Shanghai since March 29, has wired to Canton accepting the last will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen calling on his followers to continue their revolutionary effort for democrary in China but denouncing the subordination of Chinese welfare to Bolshevistic interests as being carred on in Canton.

In the meantime, Reds in Shanghai are also carrying on a counter-acting movement and sparing no words to defend their cause. They are informing their comrades in Canton that further assistance will come from Russia and that recent activities in Canton were not at all centered at the Reds but on the Canton Government.

It is understood among the Chinese Bolshevists that M. Ivanoff, late managing-director of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, has arrived at Shanghai to direct the Red movement there and in South China.

Reports from sources not very friendly to the Left, or Red Wing, of the Kuomintang now still dominating the Canton situation do not present bright outlook for the present administration. The militarists preying on the resources of Kwangtung are demanding on the Kuomintang war chest keeper for $4,000,000 for April. The Kuomintang financial authorities are seeking to raise this amount by imposing a special levy of 6 ½ per cent on Canton City residents owning their own homes and forcing all landlords to contribute their April rent receipts, in addition to the issue of a $5,000,000 treasury bonds. To have some ready cash, the financial authorities are seeking to make the sale of medicinal wines a government monopoly; and this attempt will bring the wine merchants to deal with the Kuomintang whose really intention, it is said, is to induce this guild to contribute a lump sum instead of the payment of fees for monopoly privileges from time to time. Kuomintang Party organs on March 31 still denied the intention of relicening gambling for revenue on north side of Canton City.

At the intervention of friends, General Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of the Kuomintang in Canton, has consented to allow Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Kuomintang now on sick leave, to spend his furlough in a private sanitorium, instead of at the compound of the Central School of Politico-Military Science at Whampoa.

To allow General Chiang Kai-shek to officially direct the Canton Navy instead of by advice, the Kuonintang will probably raise the Bureau of Navy to the grade of Ministry so as to have him as the Minister of the Navy.

Taking advantage of the suspension of business on the part of merchants in Chaochow, in Eastern Kwangtung, as a protest against the numerous taxes newly imposed on the people, the anti-Reds there, or militarists opposing the present Canton regime since their not being in it, have created conditions most unfavorable to the power there for the time being. Things near Swatow are confused for the present, and General Chiang Kai-shek is being invited to proceed to that port again to take charge of the changing situation. In the meantime, the Canton situation is not at all so peaceful as on the surface. General Chiang, therefore, has thought it wise to strengthen the forts at Boccas Tigris and he has personally inspected the defence positions lately. The report of his having left Canton, many times given lately, has been due to his sometimes spending the night with officers of the forts and not being found neither at Canton nor Whampoa.

Trying to avert the possible shipping strike in Canton waters among the local seamen, which will mean a stoppage of inland trade, both the employers and the employes of the Canton junk and launch service have been asked to send delegates to meet with Kuomintang officials from the bureaus

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of trade, reconstruction, and labor and agriculture. Since March 31, the conference among those concerned has been proceeding smoothly.

The Kuomintang is being asked by the Commissioner of Customs at Swatow to return the proceeds of *likins* collected from Native Customs within 50 *li* of that port the last two months. The Kuomintang officials took over the *likins* stations contrary to law from the Customs Commissioner two months ago. Upon Peking protest, the Kuomintang in Canton agreed to return the stations to the Commissioner for administration, and order to that effect was issued a week ago.

A number of Russian advisers and military experts to the Kuomintang has decided not to leave Canton until they are paid off in accordance with their contracts, some of which still have many months to run. Owing to the stringency of the Kuomintang treasury, some of the Russians have been asked to remain as they are for the time being. Among

(*Continued on page 178*)

U. S. Shipping Board Accepts Dollar Bid for Admiral Line Boats

Just before going to press we are informed by the Dollar Line officials that the U. S. Shipping Board has accepted the Dollar bid for the five Admiral Line steamers. No further details as to figure accepted, terms, etc., was given in the cable. The figure given below ($G4,500,000) is therefore published with reserve.

A bid of G.$4,500,000 for the five steamers of the Admiral-Oriental Line, operating out of Seattle to the Far East, has been submitted to the United States Shipping Board by the Stanley Dollar shipping interests, according to a report published in the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo) last week. Officials of the Dollar company at Shanghai, up to time of going to press, were unable to confirm this report as they had received no official information concerning the bids, which were opened on April 6.

This new bid, which is the third bid from the Dollar interests, is an advance of G$1,500,000 of the previous quotation for the five vessels. Both the previous offers were rejected by the Board as either too low or unsuitable. The Dollar interests are at present operating the ships of the Pacific Mill Company and their bid for the Admiral Line on the last occasion aroused some opposition, because it was felt among certain shipping circles that the sale of the Admiral boats to them would tend to create a monopoly of American-owned steamers on the trans-Pacific run. The Admiral vessels concerned are the Presidents Jackson, McKinley, Jefferson, Madison and Grant.

Municipal Electricity Profits Larger Despite 1925 Strike

Despite the interruption of operations caused by the general strike which resulted in a reduction of 5 per cent in electricity sales, the Municipal Electricity Department last year yielded a net profit of Tls. 1,419,689, or Tls. 404,489 above the estimated profit. The total sales of electricity were 294,343,906 kilowatt hours as compared with 307,307,401 in 1924, according to the department's annual report issued last week. The profit of Tls. 1,419,689 represents the net profit after payment of interest and other revenue charges and, states Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, engineer-in-chief and manager, the "additional profit is exceptionally satisfactory since it has been made notwithstanding the reduction in the price charged for lighting and heating of 15.38 per cent and 14.28 per cent respectively which was introduced on January 1, 1925."

The estimated net profit for the current year is Tls. 1,846,450. Since 1916 the General Municipal Funds have participated in the profits of the Department and the contribution for the year under review is Tls. 1,200,000 which brings the contribution to date up to Tls. 5,860,000. During the year there was a net increase, after allowing for disconnections, of 4,158 additional premises connected to the mains, bringing the total to 48,363 at the end December. The foreign staff at the end of the year numbered 179, and Chinese and Russian staff and workmen 3,148. At the end of 1924 the figures were 161 and 3,229 respectively.

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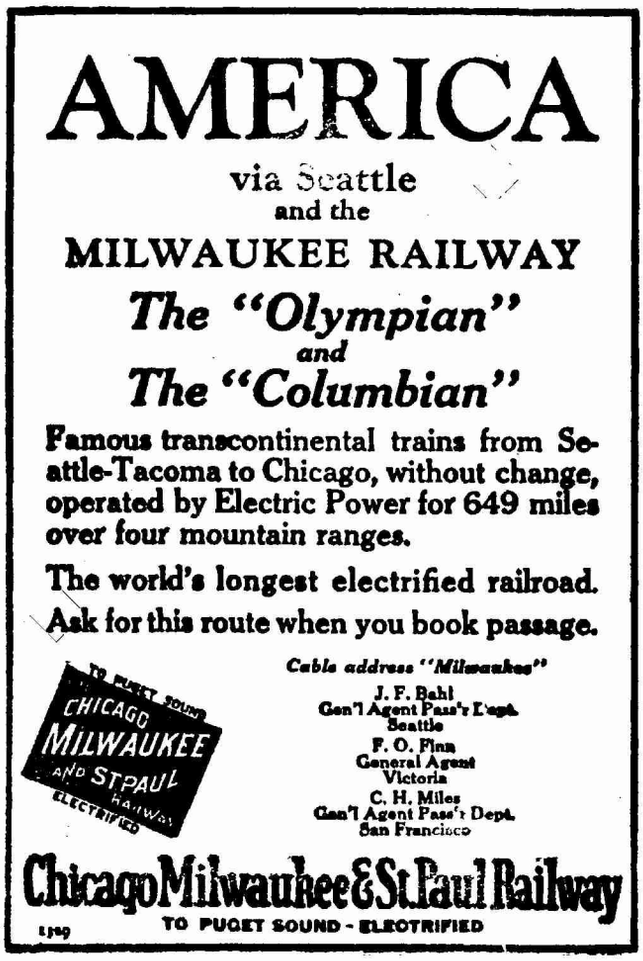

the latest batch of Russians to depart the last few days was Madame Seminoff, wife of the Commandant of the Kuomintang Navy who is now on leave of absence from the Southern Capital.

Following the changed policy of the Kuomintang towards the workers, the Police in Canton will have secret agents and also uniformed men at all union meetings, and all union meetings to be called will have to be notified to the Police. The Police, it may be recalled, were instructed by the Kuomintang to disarm all union pickets except those of the Strike Committee some few days ago. Nominally the action is to prevent disorder at meetings. It is reported that the labor unions have been offended by the Kuomintang attempt to dictate their peace terms in the coming settlement with Hongkong and the recent raid on the Strike Committee headquarters also, and some unions are going against the Kuomintang; and the close watch on the union meetings is more to prevent opposition than to keep order in gathering which some labor leaders claim aught to enjoy secrecy. The laber unions are gradually getting under control; and on March 29, only two riots and one attack on the police were reported.

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company S.S. *Hsin Kong*, plying between Shanghai and Canton, was on March 25, while off Amoy, looted by pirates under guise of passengers, who relieved their fellow travelers of articles to the value of $110,000 to $120,000. When reaching Canton, the victims were given the additional vexation of filing with the authorities the lists of losses. The pirates left the vessel when she was near Bias Bay, around Swabue.

Sun Fo and family, accompanied by his British butler, passed Hongkong, March 29, on his way back to Canton from Shanghai. Mr. Sun will resume his seat in the Kuomintang Political Commission. Mr. Sun is now being mentioned in Canton to succeed T. V. Soong,a brother of the second Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, as Minister of Finance of the Kuomintang; and Dr. Tai En-sai, a brother-in-law of Sun Fo, is being suggested to fill the vacancy to be created by Sun in case he is to be promoted Minister from his present post of Commissioner of Reconstruction. T. V. Soong has now more than six important posts in Canton, including those of managing director of the Kuomintang Central Bank, Salt Inspector, and others.

Not waiting for further confirmation but believing that Wong Yat Kwai, a member of the Canton Diplomatic Commission to Peking, as one of the dead subsequent to the Kuomintang staged riot at Peking, March 18, his fellow comrades of the Tang in Canton, therefore, proceeded to arrange for a memorial service out of respect to him. He succeeded in escaping injury from the riot, however, and reappeared in Canton a fortnight later. The memorial service committee has been changed to that of reception and Wong Yat Kwai was the other day given the rare privilege of reading scrolls inscribed with good words usually said to one who would never have had a chance to hear of them. Two other Kuomintangites besides Wong Yat Kwai have been reported dead in the riot, according to the Canton Diplomatic Commission. Should they fail to turn up like Mr. Wong in Canton, the school children under Kuomintang will have another holiday at the day of memorial service, but they have to earn it by a half day parade through the principal streets of the city.

George Hsu Chien, Chairman of the Canton Diplomatic Commission, whose mission to Peking with a party of Cantonese last summer was to request the Peking Govern-

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ment to open conversations for the reparation of the 52 killed and 117 dead following the British-French shooting from Shameem at Shaki, June 23, 1925, is expected back at Canton soon with a number of well-known Chinese Bolshevists, including Koo Man Yui, president-designate of the Kwangtung University at Canton. This time Mr. Hsu and his Russian comrades in Peking have been accused of having incited the riots of March 18, and Mr. Hsu, when hearing of a warrant for his arrest in connection with the 52 killed and also the 150 dead in Peking, secured protection inside the Russian Embassy, through which he and his party were able to leave the Northern Capital several days ago. Theyare now on their way to Canton.

In case that there will be a Northern Expedition against Peking as the Kuomintangites, Left Wing, are now agitating, the followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen will accompany their army with 3,200 propagandists, according to the *Chung Hua Min Poa*, a Kuomintang organ. The propagandits will be organized into 15 large groups of 180 members each. Ten groups will be attached to the army for the purpose of lecturing to inhabitants of territories where the militarists are in operation, while the other five are intended to act as missionaries of Kuomintang—its opponents say Bolshevistic—doctrines in stations having come under permanent occupation of Kuomintang troops. Each large group of the propagandits is sub-divided into ten small groups of 18 members.

Since the Kuomintung factional war in Kwangtung, the pro-Sun Yat-sen and pro-chen Chiung-ming cliques fighting against each other, the Kai Hoi District in Southern Kwang-tung has suffered the most, according to its inhabitants still alive, who are petitioning the Kuomintang authorities to permit them to postpone the payment of their 1927 taxes in advance. In their district, they say that more that 40 per cent of the population has been killed during the last few years of war and that between 60 and 70 per cent of the lands laid waste, while not less than two-thirds of their homes have been ruined.

By a recent order of the Kuomintang in Canton, all the village and merchants' corps, although financially supported by local communities for self-defense, will have to come under immediate Kuomintang direction. The Kuomintangites intend to open a short term military school for training officers for these corps, giving them knowledge of Tang principles as well as military science. For some reason the districts are having no faith in the seemingly reasonable action and have refused to report their arms and men for inspection.

Upon protest of radio enthusiasts in Canton, the Soviet advisers connected with the office of the Chief of Staff of the Kuomintang Army have recommended the withdrawal of restrictions on wireless sets in the Southern Capital. Those who wish to be listening in now-a-days in Canton may, under certain conditions, apply at the Kuomintang Army Chief of Staff for license to set up an apparatus. The enthusiasts, however, do not think any person will actually be able to receive a license, as an applicant has to first have a responsible shop as a guarantor before the Army Chief of Staff will issue the much coveted paper. What shop at this time in Canton will voluntarily submit its chop into the hands of the military?

In the coming 10th Canton Athletic Meet on the new play-ground of the Yueh Shau Public Park next month, it has been decided to have a number or demonstrations for the

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benefit of the spectators. The Kwangtung University Cadet Corps will have a review and parade, while the Canton Boy Scouts have promised to give demonstrations in scoutcraft and scout games. Flag drills by combined school girls and calistenic exercises by 1,000 boys will be other exhibitions.

In addition to the public school teachers, other Kuomintang officials are also objecting to the payment of 30 per cent of their salaries in Canton Treasury Notes which, in many cases, if negotiable at all, are worth less than 70 per cent of face value, according to protests made against the action. The Kuomintang is now thinking of only paying the higher-salaried men in notes for parts of their salaries, leaving the minor officials to get the cash as usual.

Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Kuomintang, on sick leave since March 20, is still in the care of his physician at Canton; and his inability to meet visitors lately has been advised by his physician, not by order of General Chiang Kai-shek, the military dictator, as generally hinted by anti-Kuomintang journals, according to Mr. Wang's friends.

Among those departed for "Home" from Hongkong on April 7 included P. H Holyoak, chairman of General Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong, and family; and Dr. T. W. Pearce, for many years head of the London Mission in Hongkong.

Miss Alice Lau, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angway Lau, formerly of Melbourne, Australia, now of Hongkong, and Mr. Richard Shim, youngest son of the late Rev. Y. C. Shim and Mrs. Shim, of Honolulu, Hawaii, were married at Union Church, Hongkong, April 5, the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, pastor of the Church, officiating. Mr. Shim is a graduate of the University of Oregon in America and is now principal of Ying Wa College, Hongkong.

On the occasion of the Portuguese Interport Football match between Shanghai and Hongkong, the members of the Club de Recreio of Hongkong were hosts at banquet to the players representing the Portuguese Sporting Association of Shanghai Easter Monday evening, April 5, during which the cup won by Shanghai this year was formally presented. The speakers of the evening among the Portuguese were L. Cervera d'Abuquerque e Castro, Consul-General for Portugual in Hongkong; E. V. M. R. de Sousa and M. F. Leitao, president and secretary respectively of Club de Recreio: and on behalf of other football teams of Hongkong, Hin Wong spoke for the South China Athletic Association and H. M. McTavish, for the Hongkong Football Association and Football Club. E. I. Leitao and L. Marcal, of Shanghai, suitably responded to the toasts of the honored guests.

The Stout Memorial Hospital, an America Baptist Mission, at Wuchow, Kwangsi, like the Canton Hospital at Canton also a missionary institution, has been closed and sealed up as a result of labor tyranny. Dr. G. W. Leavell the medical officer in charge, has left Wuchow on board the American gunboat *Pampanga*.

Canton, April 6, 1926.

Woodrow Wilson's Religious Complex on China

That the late President Wilson's efforts to select an American Minister for China was seriously complicated by religious considerations is indicated in a review of "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House," by Cearles A. Beard which appears in the Spring Book Section of the *New Republic* for March 17. Hete it is stated that President Wilsen was considering the appointment of the President of Harvard as Minister to China, but Bryan, Secretary of State objected "for the reason that the great educator was a Unitarian and did not believe in the divinity of Christ, whereas new China was founded on the Christian movement there. . . . And President Wilson gave attention to the matter of orthodoxy in considering the Oriental job."

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey under the Wilson administration, was also a victim of Wilson's complex. Morgenthau had served as treasurer of the Democratic Campaign Committee which "put over" Wilson for the Presidency, so after the noise had died down it was hinted to Wilson that Morgenthau wanted one of the posts in the diplomatic service. Wilson asked Morgenthau to call at the White House and when the prominent New York Jewish philanthropist was asked what post he desired, Morgenthau named Peking. Immediately Wilson replied, "But I can't send you to China because you are a Jew. Our chief interest in China is protestant missionary work and it would never do to send a Jew out there as Minister." Morgenthau's reply has never been printed, but it is reported that a considerable coolness developed and that considerable tact was required to induce Morgenthau to accept the ambassadorship to Turkey, a post which he filled with great distinction to both himself and his country.

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Men and Events

M.R. MacDonald, a tea buyer from Cambridge, Mass., is in Shanghai on business.

Members of the International Radio Association held a meeting on last Friday at the new club headquarters at 35 Jinkee Road. W. A. G. Price spoke on "Aerials."

J.H. Southwell, manager of the British-American Tobacco Company at Wuchow, passed through Shanghai last week for Hongkong on the *Empress of Australia*.

Thomas Sammons, former U. S. Consul-General in Shanghai and later stationed in Australia, in now residing in Chicago with his son, Wheeler Sammons, who is connected with *System Magazine*. While in Australia Mr. Sammons became seriously ill and was forced to relinquish his work in the U.S. Foreign Service.

We have just received the March number of *The Mid-Pacific Magazine*, published by Alexander Hume Ford in Honolulu. A fine selection of articles include such topics as race relations, the Pacific Northwest, aviation in Japan, Formosa's Camphor, The Australian Boomerang and science. The number is well illustrated.

Mrs. John S. Potter, the wife of J. S. Potter, of the Asia Realty Company, with her infant son, sailed for the United States on the *President Cleveland* April 15, on furlough for several months. While in the United States her home will be with her sister, Mrs, Roland Graig, at 716 Las Palmas Street, Hollywood, California.

The Second Oriental Red Cross Conference will be held in November in Tokyo upon the invitation of the Japanese Red Cross Society. The conference is scheduled to open on November 15 and will end on November 23, the dates being arranged to coincide with the 50th anniversary celebration of the foundation of the organization in Japan.

A collective exhibition of works by B. J. Koci, a Shanghai sculptor is being held in the Intersavin Building, 9, Avenue Edward VII., from Friday, April 16 to Friday, April 30, daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Exhibition was opened by the Delegate of the Czechoslovak Republic in Shanghai.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Community Church will open a "Rummage" sale at No. 24 Yuen-ming-yuen Road, on Friday, April 23. The articles to be sold at the sale will consist of household goods, including furniture, clothing, dishes, toys, books, magazines and other articles, most of which are being contributed by members of the Church congregation. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to Church activities.

Norris G. Wood, formerly connected with the Standard Oil Company at Hangchow, accompanied by Mrs. Wood, returned to Shanghai last week. Mrs. Wood, who was formerly Mrs. Carl Crow of Shanghai and Mr. Wood were married at the home of Mr. Wood's parents in New York during the Christmas holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Wood will make their home in Tientsin, where Mr. Wood will be connected with offices of the Standard Oil Company at that place.

Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, who has been in America for several months, returned to Shanghai last week and expects to remain here for several days before proceeding to Peking. While in America Mr. Arnold visited the various offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce and delivered addresses in practically every state. Mrs. Arnold, who accompanied Mr. Arnold to America will remain in Berkeley with their children until the close of school in June and will then return to China.

The second session of the Summer Institute for science teachers will be held from July 9 to August 7 at Tsing Hua College, Peking according to an announcement from that college. This summer session will be held under the auspices of the Science Society of China, the National Association for the Advancement of Education and the China Medical Board cooperating with Tsing Hua College. A sum of money has been provided for partially defraying the traveling expenses (both ways) of members who are officially sent by schools outside of Peking. Applications for membership close on May 31.

The March number of *The Mei Foo Shield*, the monthly magazine published by the Standard Oil Company of New York in the interests of its Far Eastern staff, is termed the "Hongkong Number" and abounds in interesting notes, news items and general gossip of the staff in the Far East. Something new is the cartoon "An Impression Of Hongkong By One Who Has Never Been There" delightfully presented by Monte Smith, the editor, and F. H. Tyson, with apologies to the orginator of that series, Ellison Hoover. *The Mei Foo Shield*, which is illustrated, compares very favorably with some of the best house organs in America.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Uhler of Seattle and Ralph T. Denison of Shanghai was solemnized in Kobe on Monday, April 5 at the Kobe Union Church, the Rev. Harris M. Waters performing the ceremony. The bride arrived in Kobe the previous Saturday morning on the *President Van Buren*. After spending their honeymoon in Japan, the bride and bridegroom will sail for Shanghai, where they will make their home. Mr. Denison is in the engineering department of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Shanghai office, and is one of Shanghai's prominent golf and sport enthusiasts.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2743
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Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Alice Bush, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 3, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK,
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April 3, 1925.

The Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Exposition

In view of the increasing interest displayed by various individuals, firms and organizations, in the forthcoming Sesqui-Centennial Exposition which opens at Philadelphia on June 1, 1926, the American Consulate-General has the following announcements for the benefit of persons intending to place articles upon exhibition.

Under the Act of Congress dated March 3, 1925, articles intended for exhibition at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition will be treated as follows by the American Customs authorities:

"Sec. 2. All articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of display at such exhibition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and exposure, the duty, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of sale or withdrawal, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced against any person guilty of any illegal sale, use, or withdrawal."

As numerous firms are interested in despatching representatives with their exhibits, the United States Department of Labor has issued the following ruling for their guidance.

"Under General Order No. fifty-five, Department of Labor, mechanics, artisans, agents or other employees coming to the United States for the purpose of participating as employees of an exhibitor or concessionaire or holder of any privilege at Exposition will be admitted on conditions that he shall present document bearing visa United States Consular officer "showing that the bearer is a non-immigrant under Section 3 (2) of the Act approved May 26, 1924" and shall furnish satisfactory bond in the sum of $500 dollars for departure from United States within 30 days after termination of his employment on Exposition grounds or in lieu of bond, written engagement of his Government made directly or through such government's exposition commissioners that undertaking mentioned in bond will be observed."

New Books and Publications

Russia

Russia Today. The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation. International Publishers, New York. 1925.

This volume as indicated in the title is the report of a delegation representing the British Trades Union Congress which left London on November 7th, 1924 for Moscow. After Moscow the delegation visited Kharkov, the Don Basin, Rostov, the Caucasus, Baku and Tiflis. After Tiflis the delegated returned to Moscow by a different route, stopped again at Moscow, thence went to Leningrad, and returned to London on December 19th. One of the delegates spent ten days in the Ukraine and Moldavia where he studied rural and political conditions. In addition to Russia and the allied Soviet Republics, Belgium, Germany, Lithuania, and Latvia were passed through en route.

The delegation itself included Herbert Smith, J. P. for nineteen years President of the Yorkshire Miners' Federation; Ben Tillett, General Secretary of Trade Unions since 1889; John Turner, for twelve years General Secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union; John Bromley, M. P.; Alan A. H. Findlay; A. A. Purcell, Chairman of the Delegation. President of the 1924 Trades Union Congress; and Fred Bramley who served as Secretary to the Delegation, a member of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance and National Debt Commission. Three advisory delegates accompanied the Mission; these included Harold G. Grenfell, a Captain in the British navy; A. R. McDonnell who resided in Russia from 1902 to 1919, and who was British Vice-Consul at Baku in South Russia 1907-16; and George Young, an author of numerous works on foreign affairs.

One might well expect that a group of such men as those listed, including two at least who had previously had experience in Russia, would turn out an interesting and valuable report of their observations. Such is the case. The book is full of interest to any one who thinks the Russian question worthy of the consideration. Such sentences as the following may serve a illustrations: "The children appeared to us to be happy. They were undoubtedly well-cared for. Their eyes were bright and full of young life. We saw no signs among them of extreme poverty, and it appeared to us that a special effort was being made to make the lives of the young happier... As a contrast to these, we noticed...many old people who had evidently passed through a period of great trial, oppression, and persecution... The haunted expression of persecuted men was still left in their eyes, and the contrast to us was a most eloquent expression of the difference between the old order and the new. Members of our Delegation who had visited Russia in connection with the 1920 Delegation, gave us information which indicated the very great contrast between the conditions of these people at the way-side stations and the conditions which existed during the previous visit... This contrast was the first sign of the rapid improvement in social conditions which we have witnessed throughout Russia and place on record in this report."

Part 1 of of the Report on General Conditions deals with governmental conditions and includes chapters on politics, finance, industry, transport and agriculture, foreign commerce, the Red Army, and the Judiciary. Part 2 deals with social conditions, education, press, art, public health and housing, etc. This part is particularly valuable considering the charges that have been made of moral conditions under the Soviet. Two sentences are worth quoting in connection with this: "The standard of living of the peasants (before the Revolution) was probably the lowest of any class in Europe. Their cleanliness and morality were certainly below the standard of a Hindu coolie." And "The Delegation is... strongly of the opinion that, as a result of the new social system, the Russian nation is acquiring great social benefits in culture, recreation, and freedom of self-expression; and that the moral tone is likely to be greatly improved by the new status acquired by women."

The Report on Labor Conditions includes trade unions, labor regulation, wages, co-operation, and special industries. The last part is a report on Trans-Caucasia. There are several valuable diagrams and maps. The tone of the book is calm and judicial; the report as a whole is worthy of most careful study.

H. F. MacNair,

St. John's University.

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The Week in the Far East

During the week under review there were many rumors, but these were usually conflicting. On the one hand we are told that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is seeking an alliance with the Kuomiuchun; on the other hand, it is said that Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin are seeking a closer alliance. It was for the purpose of getting at some semblance of the truth that the *Peking & Tientsin Times* (Tientsin) interviewed General Chang Hsueh-liang, the eldest son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. The outcome of that interview, in part, was as follows: He (General Chang Hsueh-liang) admitted that there had been some conflict of opinion between his father and Marshal Wu Pei-fu, but added that he did not consider that their differences were serious. When his attention was drawn to the reports that there had been a definite breach between his father and Marshal Wu Pei-fu, and that the latter was indeavoring to come to terms independently with the Kuominchun leaders, he produced a telegram from Wu Pei-fu at Hankow, which was addressed to General Chang Tsung-chang, the Shantung Tupan. The telegram indicated that Wu and Chang were in full accord in the pending peace negotiations. It would certainly tend to dispose of the report that Marshal Wu is negotiating for a separate peace, or contemplating an alliance with the Kuominchun leaders.

Asked why there had been so much delay in the advance on Peking, General Chang Hsueh-liang stated that it was his hope that the surrender of the City could be achieved without actual fighting in the vicinity, as Peking was full of historic and artistic buildings, which ought not to be subjected to the risk of destruction by military bombardment.

The "Young General" being very busy, then excused himself, and the writer was next introduced by Mr. Hsu Tung-fan, Commissioner for Foreign-Affairs in Shantung, to General Chu, the new Acting Tupan. General Chu flatly denied the reports that there had been any trouble in Shantung, or that the Province had been denuded of troops. During the conversation Admiral Pi Shu-chen appeared, and added his denial to that of General Chu. And a few minutes later General Chang Tsung-chang himself entered.

Asked whether he intended to capture Peking, General Chang Tsung-chang replied that that was certainly his intention, which, he added, he expected to fulfil in "four, five, or six days." He likewise denied the report that there had been a breach with Marshal Wu Pei-fu, or that there was any likelihood of his making a separate peace with the Kuominchun.

It "would seem, then," says the *P. and T. Times*, "that whatever differences of opinion there may be between the Fengtien leaders and Marshal Wu, there is no immediate danger of a rupture, nor is there any intention on the part of the Allies to relax their efforts to occupy the Capital. The question of the reorganization of the Central Government is, apparently, being left over for decision until Peking has been occupied. We gather that it is General Chang Tsung-chang's intention not only to capture the Capital, but to follow up the Kuominchun to the North of Peking. The delay in the advance on the Capital, though explained by the "Young General," is unfortunate, because it leaves Peking a prey to rumor and panic, with the danger that some of the less reliable of the Kuominchun forces may force their way into the city, and start disturbances. When last heard from, yesterday, General Chin Yun-ao was still at Shihchiachuang, and not, as reported in some quarters, at Paotingfu. It seems unlikely, therefore, that his forces will participate in the attack upon Peking, unless General Chang Tsung-chang is very much slower in assuming the offensive than was indicated in his statements"

Kuominchun Ask Wu to Take Over Peking

It was reported this week from Peking that the Kuominchun leaders had requested Marshal Wu Pei-fu to come to Peking to restore the political situation. This report stated that they (the Kuominchun) had released ex-president Tsao Kun, and that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui had resigned. This report caused some consternation, but like many of the other rumors, was without foundation. Later dispatches from the Capital indicate that the Kuominchun troops are slowly retreating from Peking and that the Fengtien and Shantung leaders, anticipating the occupation of the Capital by Marshal Wu's Hupeh troops, were endeavoring to take the city before the Hupeh forces could take over control. There is one man, however, in the Allied camps who is looking for a scrap with the First Kuominchun, the best army of the entire Kuominchun and in control of Peking at the present time. This man is not Marshal Wu Pei-fu, not Chang Tsung-chang, and not Marshal Chang Tso-lin. He is General Li Ching-lin, former Tupan of Chihli, who is not sure of being able to resume his former position. According to the *Hankow Herald*, General Li Ching-lin "wants to drive the First Kuominchun out, not only for the purpose of revenge, but also for the more important consideration of finding a place for himself. General Chang Tsung-chang retains his position as the Tupan of Shantung, and it does not seem likely that he will be interested in defeating the Kuominchun merely to find a place for his colleague. Marshal Wu Pei-fu, though reported to have entered into certain understandings with the Fengtien party, in not prepared to let the political machinery in Peking fall into Fengtien hands.

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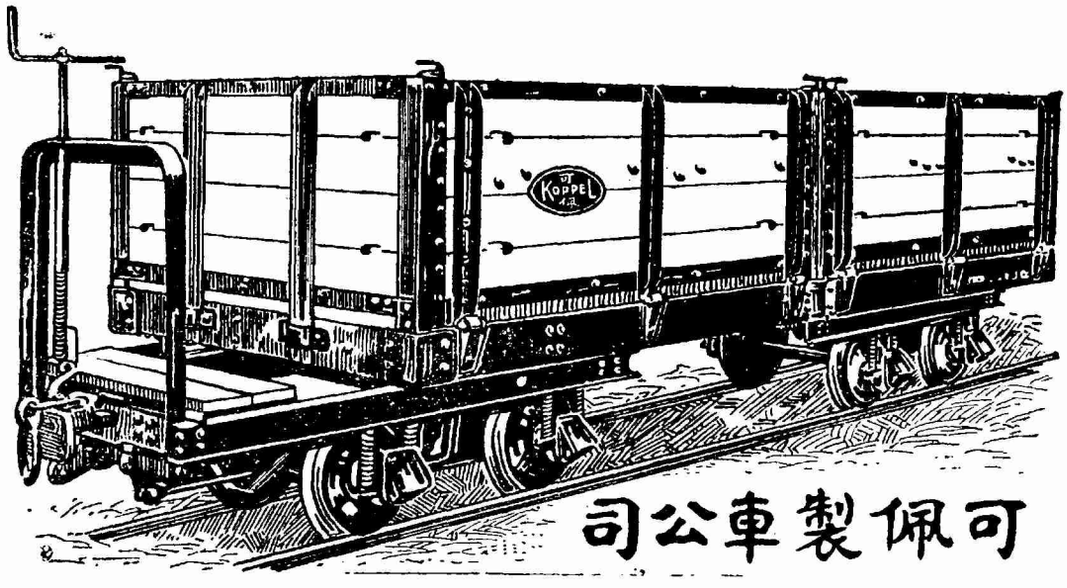

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36-196

"On the contrary, Marshal Wu has intimated, though somewhat indirectly, that in the interest of maintenance of order and peace in the capital it is best for the present military authorities here to remain. This is of course merely a covered way of saying that the Kuominchun should be permitted to remain in Peking for the time being. And even Marshal Chang Tso-lin himself does not appear to be anxious to take Peking by force."

Emphatic and fairly reliable reports persist that the First Kuominchun has succeeded in arranging for substantial supplies of ammunition and other military supples from Russia, to be transported from Urga to Kalgan by motor car and camel. Winter had made it impossible to get anything through this route, but the coming of spring re-opens communications.

General Lu Chung-lin, Kuominchun Emergency Defence Commander of the Metropolitan Area, and concurrently the Chief of Police, continues to declare from time to time that as long as he is in charge there will be no disturbances in Peking. Furthermore, he has so far made good his promise. A movement has been started to arrange for his severing his connections with the Kuominchun and being made commander of a special force which shall be responsible for maintaining order in the Capital, and for keeping him at the head of the police. General Lu has refused to listen to talk of giving up his Kuominchun connections.

$500,000 Released to Pay Peking Police

The Diplomatic Corps agreed that $500,000 should be released from the Customs Surplus, the money to be used for paying part of the arrears due the police and for other ends looking toward maintaining the moral of the order-preserving forces or avoiding trouble from those who might loot. Marshal Tuan was made personally responsible for the proper expenditure of this money.

Various other funds for use toward the same end have been given by the bankers and merchants to the Kuominchun. The reports of the amounts so turned over put the figure at anywhere between $300,000 and $2,000,000. Probably the former is nearer the truth, states the *Peking Leader*, editorially.

From Mukden comes another dispatch from the *Kuo Wen News Agency* to the effect that Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu have reached an understanding for the terms of peace with the Kuominchun. These reported terms were given as:

(1) that the old constitution be restored, (2) that Tsao Kun be released, (3) that the whole of Kuominchun be reorganized with their military commanders appointed by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, (4) that Marshal Wang Shih-tsen be made the temporary Generalissimo for both army and navy, (5) that a new Parliament be called within five months, and a general election be effected in seven months.

The Paotingfu Military Conference

While this "understanding" is reported to have been reached on April 9 at Mukden, the *Hankow Herald* attaches considerable interest and importance to the results of the military conference held at Paotingfu, where the leaders of the Kuominchun and the Chihli armies met previous to the Mukden conference. The terms of this conference for a peace settlement were reported as follows:

(1) That Tsao Kun be officially released at once.

(2) That the national Constitution be restored.

(3) That the Kin-Han Railway be under the full control of Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

(4) That the Kuominchun armies be allowed to remain in Peking.

(5) That a joint request be made by the Kuominchun and Chihli armies for the complete withdrawal of the Fengtien forces from Tientsin and other points inside the Great Wall.

These proposals laid down by the Kuominchun and Chihli leaders are regarded very important, as they aim at the formation of a new alliance for the elimination of the Fengtien influence inside the Wall. As a large number of Mukden forces have come inside the Wall and are in control of the Peking-Tientsin Line, any attempt to turn them out will very likely mean a disastrous war against Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

It was learned during the week that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, provisional chief executive, has delivered to the Sino-Japanese Development Company an amount in unsecured Chinese Treasury bonds equivalent to the principal and outstanding interest on two of the Nishihara loans. The loans in question are known as the War Participation and Ordnance issues. The former orginally amounted to Yen 20,000,000 and the latter to Y32,000,000.

As the bonds are unsecured they are practically without value. The question of security is accordingly one of the most serious problems with relation to Japan which must be settled by the Customs Conference in Peking. When the first session opended Mr. Eki Hioki, Japan's chief envoy, brought up the question privately but by common consent discussion of it was deferred to the conference to be held shortly. Japan wishes the two loans in question secured by Customs receipts.

The Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan were responsible for the War Participation Loan, advancing Y20,000,000 to the Chinese Government, in which Tuan was then Premier, under instructions from the Terauchi Cabinet, in which Mr. Kazue Shoda was Minister of Finance. The loan was conditional upon China's standing out against Germany.

The Ordnance Loan was advanced to the Chinese Government under similar circumstances by the Taihei-Kumiai, syndicate organized by Okura & Company and other firms interested in China, and was also floated at the instance of the Japanese Cabinet.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 10—Japan passes anti-violence bill to deal with radicals and suppress violence——America holds up bill to restore confiscated German property because of Austria's protest to be dealt with in like manner——Miners in England ask immediate conference with mine owners to settle disagreement——Spain gives Argentine plot of land for international exhibition purposes——Shanghai sends five delegates to International Labor Conference in Moscow ——Determined efforts of the Paris police to obliterate the increasing illegal traffic in drugs has resulted in numerous arrests recently——Briand-Herriot fight is seen in resignation of the French Minister, Malvy.

April 11—A mutiny of Greek troops is suppressed in short order——In the debate which is proceeding in the U.S. Congress on prohibition, labor representatives have declared the law a failure——The U.S. Senate Immigration Committee have rejected nearly a score of bills designed to increase immigration quotas——The Henlow aerodrome in England is the scene of an appaling aeroplane disaster when two machines collide——Coincident with M. Malvy's resignation Francs dropped another three points and the political situation is not reassuring.

April 12—Several banks in Havana experienced runs last Saturday; the New York Federal Reserve Bank is reported to have assisted them——Dr. Suther Burbank, the eminent naturalist, is dead——Two of the Spanish aviators engaged in the flight to the Philippines have arrived at Bagdad——An oil tanker explosion at Port Arthur, Texas, killed 20 men and injured 30——Preparations are being made by France and Spain to negotiate terms of peeace desired by Abd el Krim——Frantic efforts are being made to stem the rising waters at Bagdad, which city is reported to be in danger——The airship *Norge* which is to make the flight to the North Pole has arrived at Pulham——Another air-raid on Peking is reported, with the idea of cutting the Peking-Suiyuan Railway.

April 13--The United States Notes to Mexico indicates a friendly spirit——Japan withholds intended gold shipments to America owing to improvement in yen exchange——The House of Representatives pass bill embodying $85,000,000 five-year building program of U.S. naval air service——Women representatives take hand in Prohibition debate before Senate Committee at Washington——American bankers decline to consider Belgian Franc stabilization loan.

University of Nanking Report

We have just received the University of Nanking Bulletin, which contains the report of the President and the Treasurer for the year 1924-1925. The report covers all of the University, including enrollment, student organizations, graduates, religious activities, buildings and property, publications, the various departments and summer schools, library, hospital, fees, treasurer's report, etc. It is pointed out that the spreading of propaganda against missions schools last summer was unavailing and the attendance is norman or even greater than usual. Two hundred and ninty-two students are recorded as having graduated from all departments of the University during the 1924-25 term. The bulletin contains several views of the university buildings and of the experimentation work that is being conducted by the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name or Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price April 1st.	Sale Price April 8th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity April 8th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	100	101	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97	97¼	7.75
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100¼	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99	99¼	6.05
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	101⅜	102	6.85
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101	101	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	95¾	96¼	7.30
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	82	82¾	4.83
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	82¼	85½	7.20
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	98¼	99	7.10
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	96½	98	7.20
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	93⅛	95⅝	7.45
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	96	96¼	6.20
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	93½	95	6.55
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	97⅞	98	6.15
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1945	96½	97½	7.75
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94⅛	94⅜	7.50

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These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Coast to New York Air Mail Service Will Save 50 Hours

The Washington, Oregon, Idaho United States Air Mail Service started operations April 6th, according to an announcement received from Walter T. Varney of San Francisco Contractor for Route 5. The new air mail line from Pasco Washington, to Elko, Nevada, connects with the Transcontinental Air Mail line at Elko, and effects a 50-hour saving of time between the Pacific Northwest and New York.

Letters and packages sent from the Orient to the eastern part of the United States, via Seattle or Vancouver, and by air mail from either point, arrive in New York 50 hours sooner than by fast mail train; in Chicago 36 hours sooner; and in Salt Lake City 24 hours sooner.

Twenty-five cents an ounce is the postage required for air mail from Seattle to any place in the New York zone; 20 cents to the Chicago zone; and 10 cents to the Salt Lake zone. The postoffice department urges that all mail intended to be carried by airplane be plainly marked in the space immediately below the stamps and above the address, "via air mail."

Six new type Curtiss motor Swallow mail planes, specially designed by the Swallow Airplane Manufacturing Company of Wichita, Kansas, are used in the new air mail service. Four pilots and four pilots and four mechanics form the crew.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 7, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Today's quotatione of 29⅞d. ready and forward for Bar Siiver in London, shown a decline of 1/16d. in the forward price since this day last week. The highest prices reached were 30 1/16d. ready and 30⅛d. forward, but on sales by China these rates were not long maintained.

The official T/T rato on London has declined from 2/11⅛d. to 2/11d. The exchange market in regard to imports and exports continues very quiet and speculative operations have been the chief support to the local market. The following rates for Gold remittances, early delivery, are available at the close Sterling 2/11¼d., G$ 71⅜, Yen 65½. 4 m/s export paper:—Sterling 3/0d. G$ 72⅞.

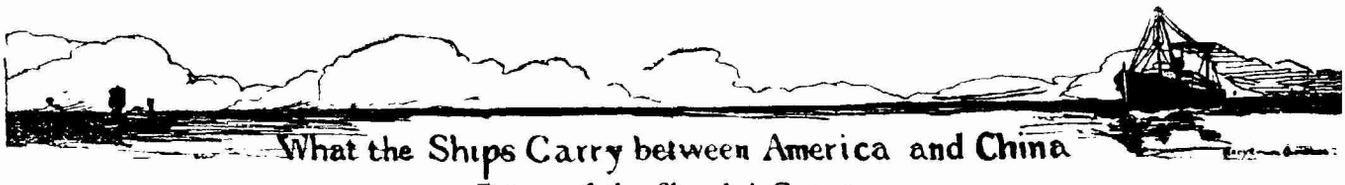
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls. 69,946,000 an increase of Tls. 3,087,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 68,100,000 an increase of $ 570,000.
Estimated value Tls. 118,978.000 as against Tls. 102,134 000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for March	Thurs. Apr. 8	Fri. Apr. 9	Satur. Apr. 10	Monday Apr. 12	Thrs. April 13	Wednesday April 14
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closin*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/11.962	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11⅜	2/11⅜	2/11⅛ 2/11 2/11 3/16	2/11
O/Dfits. ,,	—	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 13/16	2/11 13/16	2/11 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	2/11	2/11 1/2	2/11 1/2	2/11 3/8	2,11 3/8 2,11¼	2/11¼
T/T India	197.852	198	196¼	197	196¾	196 195¼	195¼
T/T France	2,025.370	2050	2060	2095	2070	2070 2060	2055
T/T N. Y.	72.620	71½	71½	71½	71½	71⅛ 70⅞	70⅝
T/T Hong	75.986	77½	77½	77⅝	77¾	77⅛ 77½	77½
T/T Japan	62.759	65	65	65	65½	65½ 65⅜	65¾
T/T Batavia	180.185	177½	177½	177½	176⅜	176½ 175⅞	175⅝
T/T Straits	80.662	79⅞	79¾	79¾	80	80 80¼	80¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/0.826	3/0¼	3/0¼	3/0 7/16	3/0⅛	3/0⅛ 3/0	3/0 1/16
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/0½	3/0¹	3/0½	3/0⅜	3/0⅜ 3/0¼	3/0 1/16
4m/s ,, D, A	3/1,201	3/0⅝	3/1⅝	3/0⅝	3/0½	3/0⅜ 3/0⅜	3/0⅜
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,110.570	2140	2150	2180	2150	2150 2150	2145
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	74.444	73⅛	73¼	73¼	73	72⅞ 72⅝	72⅝
4m/s ,, Does	—	73⅜	73½	73½	73¼	73⅛ 72⅝	72⅞

Based on Daily Official quotation higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	April 8	April 9	April 10	April 12	April 13	April 14
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	29 15/16	30 1/16	30	29 1/16	29 1/16	29⅞
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.65⅛	G.$.65⅜	G.$.65⅛	G.$.65	G.$.64⅜	G.$.64⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	315 10	316 70	317 40	317 70	316 90	316 60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.6625	71.70	71.6875	71.675	71.725	71.7875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	3%	3%	3%	3½%	3½%	3½%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 140.91
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486⅛
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4⅜%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅞
,, 4 ,,	4⅜%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3⅜
,, 6 ,,	4⅜%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10⅞



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White, other Ports, Bls. 55..... ,, 56.17
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai Bls. 90 ,, 89.83
,, other Ports ,, 205 ,, 164.00
Yellow, S'hai ,, 15 ,, 15.00
Yellow, H'kow ,, 20 ,, 19.73
Yellow, other Ports Bls. 5 ..... ,, 4.78
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Shanghai Bls. 1 ,, 1.00
Wild, other Ports Bls. 124 ..... ,, 127.09
Silk Embroideries .... ,, 0.46
Cotton Rags ..... ,, 178
Skins, Goat, Untanned ,, 107

S. S. London Maru, March 6. from U. S. A.

Herrings, Salt..... Pls. 6,900
Tobacco, Leaf..... ,, 7,651
Timber:
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn..... Sup ft. 656,659

S. S. Victorious, March 6. from U. S. A.

Iron Wire Shorts ..... Pls. 468
Carbon, Black..... ,, 316
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 825 ,, 2,968
Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, 5,041

S. S. Pawlet March 6. from U. S. A.

Gasoline, in Cases .. Galls. 100,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases ,, 476,920
Oil, Lubricating, ... Galls. 24,145
Turpentine, Mineral... ,, 1,200

S. S. Hakodate Maru, March 9.

To San Francisco.
Silk Piece Goods .... Pls. 2.44
,, Pongees, Honan, ,, 0.86
To Boston,
Nutgalls ..... ,, 420
Skins, Goat, Untanned ,, 498
To New York,
Antimony Regulus ... ,, 2,520
Bristles ..... ,, 28
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 1,604

S. S. London March 12.

To New York,
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
While, S'hai, Bls. 60 Pls. 59.60
Yellow Hankow ,, 25 ,, 24.82
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Shanghai ,, 1 ,, 1.00
Wild, other Ports Bls. 99 ..... Pls. 101.35

S. S. President Lincoln, March 15. from U. S. A.

Balances ..... Pcs. 1
Beds, Brass..... ,, 80
,, Iron..... ,, 156
Lemons Fresh..... ,, 89,250
Machines, Calculating.. ,, 6
Motor-cars ..... ,, 1
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100 Pls. 347
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Paper, Unclassed ..... ,, 761
Raisins ..... ,, 1,781
Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, 842
Canned Sardines..... Doz. 2,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 27,386
Chocolate ..... Lb. 10,752
Cigarettes ..... Mille 41,750
Silver Bars ..... Hk. Tls. 574,718

S. S. Archer, March 15. from U. S. A.

Linen ..... Yds. 25,926
Iron Tubes..... Pls. 717
,, Galvanized: Tubes ..... ,, 658
Sheets, Corrugated.. ,, 313
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ... ,, 78
Tinned Plates, Plain... ,, 2,422
Flour, Corn ..... ,, 93
Soda, Caustic ..... ,, 840
Starch ..... ,, 38
Stearine ..... ,, 423
Tobacco, Leaf..... ,, 500
Wax, Paraffin..... ,, 2,655
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral ..... Galls. 159
Typewriters..... Pcs. 30

S. S. Edmore, March 16. from U. S. A.

Timber, Laths ..... Pcs. 327,250

S. S. Khiva, March 16.

To New York.
Silk. Raw, Steam Fillature:
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 21 Pls. 21.26
,, other Ports ,, 37 ,, 37.30

S. S. President Wilson, March 17.

To San Francisco.
Silk Piece Goods ..... Pls. 2.44
,, Pongees, Honan.. ,, 21.93
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Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 4,948
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Hair, Human ..... ,, 91
To Rutherford.
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 2,984
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To New York.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai Bls. 58 Pls. 59.76
White, other Ports Bls. 150..... ,, 120.00
Tea, Black, Shanghai . ,, 1
Antimony, Oxide ..... ,, 840
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,, Sheep's, ,, ,, 21
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Skins, Lamb ..... ,, 2,500
,, Marmot..... ,, 10,000
,, Rabbit..... ,, 20,000
,, Weasel ..... ,, 8,500
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Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 10,137

S. S. Shidzuoka Maru, March 18. from U. S. A.

Herrings, Salt ..... Pls. 4.766

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—During the major portion of the past week, our market may be said to have pursued a steady direction, in that fluctuations moved in a very narrow range, but evinced a weaker tendency toward the close, evolving on the whole a decline of about Tls. 0.50 per picul lower than that current in the previous period.

As to the immediate future, the outlook does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of rather narrow markets until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner.

As to the demand for the local staple on the part of consumers, no marked improvement is as yet discernible, but no sooner the internal political disturbances shall have assumed a more peaceful aspect, it may be reasonably expected that a more seasonable demand for mills' output in general will evolve, and in which event the indications would incline to purchases being made at this time on a conservative basis which would eventually prove profitable provided no untoward modifications in the foreign fibre affect the trend of our market.

Yarn:—We have had an easier market during the past week, with a recession in prices from Tls. 3.00 to Tls. 3,50 lower than last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 4000 to 5000 bales in all counts during the week under review.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.06
,, -Middling last reported....10.01
Tone of market, *Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May 263
Fine Oomra. May.....320
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..348
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 19.30 Spot.
18.79 May.
18.24 July.
17.48 Oct.
17.13 Dec.
17.05 Jan.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot ex wharf ..... Tls. 33.40
Shanghai, Spot..... ,, 33.00
M. Ginned, Spot ..... ,, 33.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot ..... ,, 32.50
Ningpo, Spot..... ,, 30.50
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

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Alexander Shoe. — "Chung Hwa Studio"
Gande, Price Ltd. — Watson's Co.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Do You Know Where Your Money Has Gone?

If not, it will pay you to immediately make a record of your daily expenditures

Our "Personal or Family Account Book" will help you to make such a record.

You can get a copy of this useful book for fifty cents only. It will be good for one year. For orders of 100 copies or more, 40 cents a copy.

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3. Fuel and Light
4. Clothing—for Mr., Mrs. and Children
5. Life Insurance
6. Savings
7. Education
8. Benevolence
9. Medical
10. Recreatinn and Social
11. Equipment
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.....1926

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Faithfully yours,

.....

Address.....

In the United States Court for China

ALEXANDRA K. MITZELFELT, Plaintiff,
vs
LOUIS H. MITZELFELT. Defendant.

Cause No. 2754
Civil No. 1098
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Louis H. Mitzelfelt,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) **WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 6, 1926.**

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.